



London Has Worst Ever Auto Jam as Trains Halt

By Bernard D. Nossiter

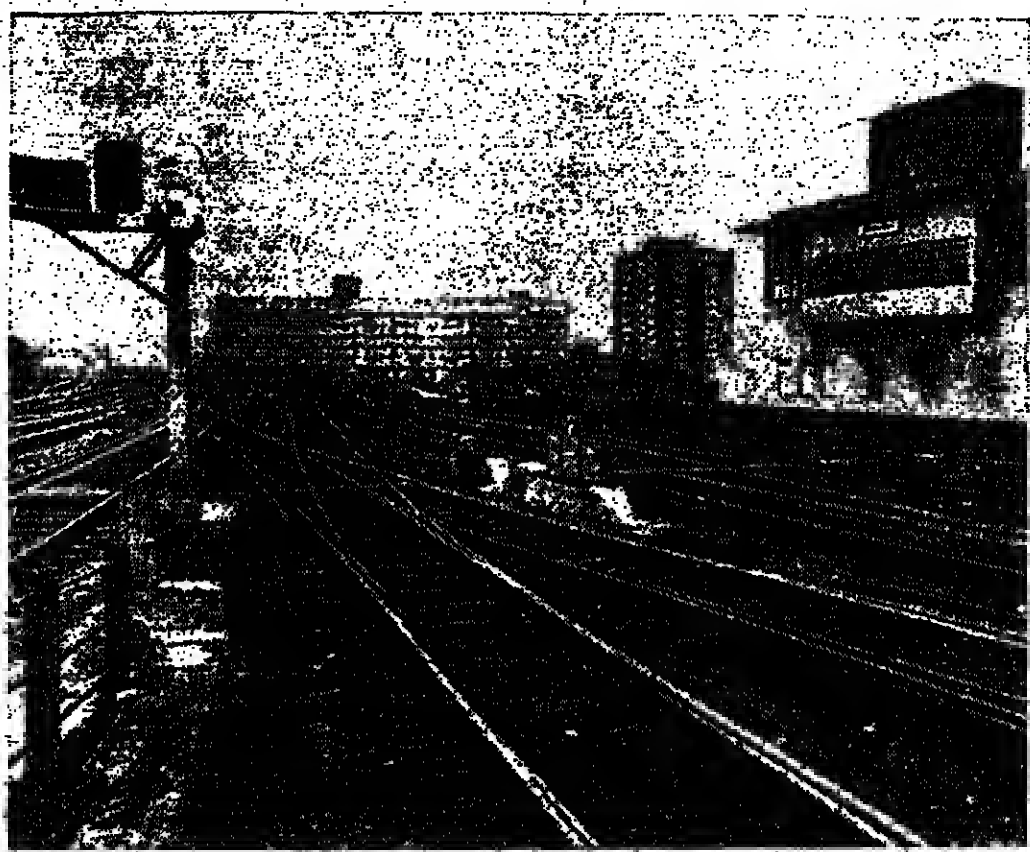
LONDON, Feb. 28 (WP)—A wave of strikes and slow-downs plaguing Britain today had trains across the country hit some hospitals in Birmingham.

Like gas workers, civil servants, London teachers and auto drivers at Ford, the rail and hospital workers are protesting a government's rigid pay rise with brief but effective stoppages.

Tens of thousands of commuters were caught in traffic jams up to 20 miles long and tens of thousands simply stayed at home because of the day's rail walkout. There were lengthy delays on London's underground, too, because the strike engineers and firemen meant an average of two of every three trains were canceled.

A spokesman for Scotland Yard, which is trying to get rid of its traffic responsibilities, said that the auto congestion was London's worst ever. It may have been true for suburban routes, but it clearly was not so for the center of the city, where many persons live up the struggle and streets are free of traffic than usual. Hospitals are bracing for walk-out and slow-downs tomorrow. Some 8,000 workers in kitchens, hospitals and on cleaning staffs, said a spokesman in Wales are discharging patients and admitting only emergency cases. Workers at four hospitals in Birmingham jumped the gun and walked out today.

Gas workers began the third week of their slowdown and the pressure was cut in nearly four million homes. Some 8,400 workers—about one in five—did not work at all and another 30,000 insisted on following work rules



WIPED OUT—Deserted approaches to London's Waterloo Station yesterday when all rail service was canceled because of a 24-hour strike by train drivers.

scrupulously. Gas for heating, cooking and manufacturing was shut off in 3,100 plants, hotels and theaters. There was no gas for heating in several hundred schools as well.

Some 3,000 London teachers, seeking a special allowance to cover the capital's greater living costs, went into the second day of their three-day work stoppage. It has brought an un-

scheduled holiday to 50,000 pupils in 168 schools.

Yesterday, nearly 250,000 civil servants struck for the first time in British history. It was a splendid day for persons coming from abroad, who could bring in unlimited amounts of cigarettes and liquor, past unmaned customs booths. It was devastating for the aged, who could not

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Wounded Knee, S.D., 200 Indians Take 10 Hostages, Demand Talks

By Richard Eder

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D., Feb. 28 (AP)—About 200 Indians were taken from this tiny town today, about 10 residents hostage demanding that two U.S. troops come to their reservation to discuss Indian grievances.

A spokesman for the American Indian Movement said the demonstrators had vowed to die if their demands were not met. Law enforcement officials sealed off the area. Two personnel carriers marked "U.S. Army" were brought to the scene.

A spokesman, Carter Camp, said, "We are in a tense situation. The hostages have not been hurt and we are in no danger unless the situation here and try to get the Indians out."

The Indians would hold hostages until Sens. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts and W. Fulbright of Arkansas, "Democrats," come to the nearby Pine Ridge Reservation, among the nation's poorest.

Pulbright said in Little Rock, "I would like to help clear up the situation but that has to be done in a formal request for aid. Sen. Kennedy could be reached for comment."

Camp said it "is symbolic we have seized Wounded Knee and there is a definite danger that another massacre could occur here. We are not going to give in without a fight."

Wounded Knee was the site in 1890 where federal troops massacred some 300 Sioux Indians, women and children.

The subject of the recent Wounded Knee massacre, marked by Des Moines, marked an anniversary between Indians and white men in the Dakota state.

At one point, the Indians exchanged gunfire with federal troops. An Indian spokesman said he was injured and a truce agreement was worked out later by leaders of the Indians and the FBI, the Indians said.

Indians said the gunfire ended when Indians fired shots over cars that had gathered within one-quarter of a mile of the village of 100 people. Federal marshals returned the Indians said. They also fired shots were fired by a low-flying airplane. It was not hit.

Camp said war drums were heard throughout the night and would continue until some grievances of the Oglala were resolved.

He said the AIM members in Wounded Knee came from Oklahoma, Nebraska and Kansas and he expected to join them later.

The AIM allegedly broke trading post in the town provided themselves with food and supplies.

Clayton said federal agents had arrested 16 adults and juveniles at the reservation. Clayton said the group

could be persuaded in Rapid City on charges of larceny, burglary and conspiracy to commit burglary.

About 90 law enforcement officers sealed off the area after the takeover of the town in southwestern South Dakota, last night. "If they come in here shooting, it's going to be pretty hard to distinguish between Indians and white people," Mr. Camp, a national coordinator of AIM, said. "The hostages are in no danger from Indian people. They understand that. But they're in the same place as Indian people."

Heath and Brandt To Meet Today

BONN, Feb. 28 (Reuters)—Chancellor Willy Brandt and Prime Minister Edward Heath met here tomorrow for two days of talks.

On the eve of the British prime minister's arrival in Bonn, Mr. Brandt told British journalists today that the establishment of a common European attitude on monetary policy would be the central question of their talks.

Damascus Students Reported To Riot, Seek Fall of Assad

BEIRUT, Feb. 28 (UPI)—Student demonstrators clashed with police in Damascus yesterday and demanded the overthrow of strongman President Hafez Assad, Beirut press reports said today.

The newspaper L'Orient-Le Jour said "several demonstrators" were injured in the clashes, which marked the first time since the riots of the last week.

Last Wednesday in the central city of Hama and Sunday in Homs, Muslims rioted in protest against the omission from Syria's proposed new constitution of a declaration that Islam is the state religion, the Beirut press said.

50 Reported Killed

The reports said at least 50 persons were killed in the riots. Syria's state-run press and radio have made no mention of the disturbances. But Damascus is only 60 miles from Beirut, and travelers frequently bring out information.

L'Orient said the student demonstrators in Damascus distributed leaflets calling for "the downfall of the Alawite regime."

The Alawites are a minority Muslim sect to which Lt. Gen. Assad, 46, belongs.

The leaflets said the fall of Gen. Assad's regime was "an indispensable condition for Syria's participation in the union planned by Egypt and Libya."

The Beirut reports said this reference to Libya strengthened rumors that the regime of Libyan leader Col. Moamer Qadhafi was

soberly in the same danger if they law enforcement officials decide to invade."

Mr. Camp said the Indians were members of AIM and the Oglala Sioux nation. He said the Indian demands included an investigation of the dealings of the BIA and the Department of the Interior with the Oglala Sioux.

Another demand was for the ouster of the current leaders of the Oglala Sioux. Tribal chairman Richard Wilson has feuded with AIM members in the past.

Some 11,350 Indians are on the reservation, according to the state Department of Indian Affairs. The land consists largely of barren prairie, and nearly half of the work force is unemployed.

Joseph H. Trimback, special FBI agent in charge of the Minneapolis division, said earlier that the Indians were holding the hostages in the town's four- or five buildings.

Mr. Camp said the Indians wanted state and local governments to "become more sensitive to Indian problems." He said his group supported the action, but that it had been initiated by members of the Oglala Sioux who were not AIM members.

involved in stirring up the Syrian riots.

Col. Qadhafi is a devout Muslim and a declared opponent of Marxist regimes because of their atheistic ideology. The Ba'ath Arab socialists who have ruled Syria for 10 years have been pursuing policies aimed at secularizing the state. They also enjoy close Soviet support.

Even as the votes were cast there was no useful indication as to which side would win. All that was clear is that the easy victory expected for Premier John Lynch when he called the election three weeks ago had turned into a close, tense fight.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Jack Lynch, the Irish Republic's premier, casting his ballot yesterday in Dublin.

Irish Turnout Heavy; Lynch In Hard Fight

By Richard Eder

DUBLIN, Feb. 28 (NYT)—"It won't make that much difference," said James Connell, "but it's time we had a change. After 16 years in power they forget about you."

Mr. Connell, a party clerk, was leaving the polling station on Townsend Street, a shabby quarter behind Trinity College. He had just cast his vote—presumably for the opposition Fine Gael-Labor party coalition, though he would not say—in today's general election.

No Irish election in recent years has aroused such excitement, and balloting through the country was heavy. The interest was the more notable in that there are no major policy issues between the government Fianna Fail party and the coalition.

What Is at Stake

The closest answer to what is at stake is that it is a contest between those who say that after holding power for all but six years since 1957, Fianna Fail keeps the only sure hand to guide a country still menaced by the civil war in the North and those who say that the party of Eamon de Valera and Sean Lemass, of ancient defiance and modern slack and stale in office.

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ward, the senior U.S. representative and a tough negotiator who bargained with North Korea for the release of the Pueblo crewmen in 1968, stopped just short of telling the Communist side that the United States or South Vietnam might consider air attacks against the Soviet-built SAM-3 missile sites at Khe Sanh, below the Demilitarized Zone, if

SAIGON, Feb. 28 (AP)—The United States suspended its troop withdrawals from Vietnam today and gave North Vietnam an ultimatum to dismantle bases in the South after negotiations on the release of the second full increment of American prisoners collapsed.

The moves were disclosed before the White House announced that the prisoner release would continue.

The meeting of the senior representatives of the United States, North Vietnam, South Vietnam and Viet Cong delegations to the Four-Party Joint Military Commission developed into an exchange of charges of violating the peace agreement, and there was no progress reported.

No further meetings were scheduled until Friday.

Maj. Gen. Gilbert H. Woodward, the senior U.S. representative and a tough negotiator who bargained with North Korea for the release of the Pueblo crewmen in 1968, stopped just short of telling the Communist side that the United States or South Vietnam might consider air attacks against the Soviet-built SAM-3 missile sites at Khe Sanh, below the Demilitarized Zone, if

SAIGON, Feb. 28 (Reuters)—The Viet Cong claimed today that four members of its delegation to the Four-Party Joint Military Commission in South Vietnam were killed in an ambush by South Vietnamese troops on Sunday.

A statement by the Viet Cong's Gial Phong press agency, monitored here, said the ambush was a premeditated act taken by the Saigon administration and had seriously sabotaged the implementation of the Paris peace agreement.

It demanded a stricter observance of the Vietnam cease-fire agreement by the United States and South Vietnam.

The statement said that after a military delegation of the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) had notified South Vietnamese authorities of a rendezvous point near the town of Da Lat, the Saigon administration "sent a civil-guard company to lay ambush."

"As soon as the guards of the military team came to an area about 600 meters north of the plane-landing ground to assume their duty, the Saigon troops by surprise set off mines and fiercely fired at the military delegation of the PRG, killing four combatants and wounding two others," it said.

A separate commentary by the Gial Phong agency accused the United States of deliberately sabotaging its responsibility to im-

Paris Talks to Proceed Hanoi Agrees to Resume Releasing U.S. Prisoners

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Feb. 28 (NYT)—North Vietnam agreed today to release all American prisoners as scheduled by March 27 and promised to begin discussions tomorrow in Saigon on freeing the next group.

The White House announced that it expected the next group of about 120 prisoners to be freed sometime this week. Indications from Hanoi were that it could be tomorrow.

Following this "clarification" on the prisoner issue that the United States announced last night was being sought from Hanoi, a White House statement today said that the international conference on Vietnam would proceed "as soon as arrangements for the next phase of prisoner release are completed."

The statement said that Hanoi had agreed to discuss the matter tomorrow at the next meeting of the Joint Military Commission in Saigon. Officials said here that the international conference would be able to resume tomorrow as scheduled if notification is given at the Joint Military Commission that "a release is anticipated."

Newsman to Airport

Meanwhile, reports received here from Hanoi indicated that foreign journalists were authorized today to go to Gia Lam airport tomorrow, strongly suggesting that the next release is scheduled for then.

The swift solution to a problem that was brought up by Hanoi barely a day ago came following a meeting today between Secretary of State William F. Rogers and North Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh.

Mr. Rogers was instructed to hold up all other conference business and seek a clarification after North Vietnamese Lt. Col. Bui Tin announced a boycott of the Joint Military Commission in Saigon and a suspension of further prisoner releases until certain conditions were met. These included strict application of the cease-fire, simultaneous release of military and civilian prisoners and improved security for Communist delegates in South Vietnam.

Mr. Rogers and Mr. Trinh met for 30 minutes today following an earlier two-hour meeting that

also included both South Vietnamese Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam and Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, foreign minister of the Provisional Revolutionary Government.

State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey said following the meetings that Mr. Rogers had stressed that under the Jan.

27 peace agreement there could be no "linkage" of the prisoner issue to other issues. Mr. McCloskey said that during the Rogers-Trinh meeting the question of North Vietnamese security in South Vietnam was not raised.

He said, however, that both Mr. Trinh and Mrs. Binh had

In a private meeting between Secretary Rogers and Foreign Minister Trinh (of North Vietnam) the foreign minister stated that his government intended to fully carry out the provisions of the Paris agreement on prisoners of war... He gave the assurance of his government that all prisoners of war held by his government would be released within the 60-day period of the agreement.

White House statement read in Paris by State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey.



State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey.

Nobody here tonight was willing to say that the next plenary session of the 13-party conference would go on as scheduled tomorrow. Mr. McCloskey said that he thought the work of the drafting committee would go on normally but that Mr. Rogers's participation in the plenary session would be determined by what happened at the JMC meeting in Saigon.

He said that North Vietnam must supply a list of the next

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

President Nixon has suspended his troop pullouts with 11,500 Americans still remaining in Vietnam.

Some U.S. officials also suggested that Mr. Nixon may have considered withdrawing plans for U.S. reconstruction aid to Hanoi and halting the mine-clearing operation in North Vietnamese waters until the Communists fixed a date and other arrangements for the release of at least 130 more American prisoners. According to the U.S. timetable, these prisoners should have been released yesterday.

With the negotiations stalled, U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker met with President Nguyen Van Thieu in an emergency session. The U.S. military commander, Gen. Frederick C. Weyand, also was called in, indicating that military aspects of the cease-fire were being reviewed.

In Washington, it was reported that the United States pulled a Navy minesweeping force away from Haiphong today in a move obviously aimed at prodding North Vietnam into releasing more U.S. prisoners.

Pentagon sources also reported that an 11-man Navy team which has been working out mine-sweeping arrangements with the North Vietnamese flew from Cat Bi airfield near Haiphong back to the U.S. squadron.

"Difficult Negotiations"

On the information blackout, Pentagon spokesman Jerry Friedman said in Washington: "We do not believe it would serve any useful purpose to discuss those matters here in public session. We have some very intensive and difficult negotiations under way, and it will not serve any useful purpose to talk about those subjects now."

"We have agreed to all our obligations under the agreement. We expect the other side to do likewise and return some more of our POWs."

He said the United States had

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Security Talks Enter New Phase

HELSINKI, Feb. 28 (Reuters)—The 34-nation preparatory talks on a European security conference today finalized a decision to delegate the drafting of a preliminary agenda to a working group.

The talks, at ambassadorial level, departed from the working pattern adopted here since last November. They now move into closed sessions of working groups instead of holding daily plenary sessions.

The acceptance of French proposals for a working group was faster than had been expected, conference sources said. The first session of the working group, under the chairmanship of the Soviet Union, will be held tomorrow morning.

War Appears Over in Laos for Towns at Cease-Fire Line

By Malcolm W. Browne

HAT DUA, Laos, Feb. 28 (UPI)—Both government and Communist forces have been through this refugee settlement in the northern Vientiane Plain since a cease-fire went into effect last week, and the jittery population seems anxious to avoid offending anyone. But essentially, the region is at peace.

Despite a little shooting in the

area, no one has been hurt, and a conviction is growing among people that for the moment, at least, the war is over.

Some 10,000 refugees are scattered through the dusty, scrub-covered hills around here, some 600 miles north of Vientiane. Most arrived two years ago from the eastern province of Xieng Khouang, now mostly controlled by the Communists.

Hat Dua and its neighboring

towns have been closely guarded since the cease-fire officially began last week, partly because they lie along the western banks of an intersection of two rivers, the Nam Lik and the Nam Ngum—

which mark the cease-fire line established in 1962 between Communist and non-Communist forces.

Fear was voiced by the government that the Communist-led Pathet Lao would move swiftly after the cease-fire to occupy as

much territory as possible on the western banks, possibly even threatening Route 13—the road north from Vientiane to the royal capital at Luang Prabang.

But the feared Pathet Lao push has not materialized. There have been some scares, however.

Last Friday, the day after the cease-fire, about 20 Pathet Lao soldiers who had crossed the Nam Lik River appeared in this ramshackle hamlet, raising their red, white and blue flag in front of the two schools here and at the marketplace.

What happened next remains in dispute, since villagers here prudently deny having seen anything except the flags themselves. But most local accounts say the Pathet Lao tried to invite nearby government soldiers for a drink to celebrate the cease-fire.

The government maintains that the Pathet Lao began shelling its troops with mortars from across the river.

Whatever the case, a shooting firefight ensued, in which the Pathet Lao hastily returned across the river, with government forces in pursuit. Since then, it has been quiet here.

In a number of other incidents since then, Pathet Lao units reportedly have tried to make contact with Vientiane troops to exchange cigarettes or drinks, but government forces have orders to rebuff such approaches and to open fire if flags are raised.

It is difficult to know the loyalty of refugees here, or even whether they have any particular political views at all. Most of them have relatives on the Pathet Lao side, and it is assumed that the Communists have a strong clandestine organization here.

Some miles east of the river, a group of Japanese and Laotian technicians continue to operate a two-year-old hydroelectric dam without apparent fear of trouble.

"We heard some shooting near here for the first couple of days after the cease-fire," one technician said, "but no one will make any trouble for us, even on the roads deep in Pathet Lao territory. They are as much interested in the economic development of Laos as anyone else."

To Meet Tomorrow

VIENTIANE, Feb. 28 (UPI)—Government and Pathet Lao negotiators today agreed to hold the first meeting Friday of the joint commission to discuss the Laos cease-fire and agreement, spokesmen said. The decision breaks a week-long deadlock over procedural details. The commission will, thereafter, hold separate meetings three times a week—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Italy May Scrap Big Ocean Liners As Money Losers

ROME, Feb. 28 (AP)—The government wants to scrap Italy's fleet of luxury ocean liners—costly "floating monuments" of another era of travel.

A bill sent to parliament last night calls for dismantling the fleet of the state-controlled Finmare group by 1977 because of huge financial losses.

Such ships as the Michelangelo, Raffaello, Leonardo da Vinci and Cristoforo Colombo would be taken out of service.

"It's a worldwide problem," said an official in Genoa of the Italian Lines, controlled by Finmare. "Foreign shipping companies have also had to reduce or stop liner service as airline competition cannot be matched on the Atlantic route."

Government subsidies for the Italian merchant fleet—actually funds to cover losses—have increased from 23 billion lire (\$39 million) in 1962 to 100 billion lire (\$170 million) last year.

Passenger service may be continued for pleasure cruises, but with ships of lower tonnage than the present liners.

Egyptian Aide in Bonn

BONN, Feb. 28 (UPI)—Mohamed Hafez Ismail, Egypt's presidential adviser for security affairs, arrived here today for talks with Chancellor Willy Brandt and Foreign Ministry officials.

British Rail Strike Causes 'Worst Ever' Traffic Jams

(Continued from Page 1) collect social security checks. Tomorrow, strikes are due to hit some of the Ford Co. plants, where 62,000 workers also are demanding pay raises.

Despite the breadth of the strike movement, it has brought inconvenience rather than disaster. Harold Wilson, leader of the Labor party opposition, was repeatedly invited at a press conference today to describe the situation as a crisis. He insisted, however, that "in terms of social stability and law and order, we have a lot to boast about in comparison with other countries—outside of Northern Ireland, of course."

In each dispute, the cause of the strife is the same. Workers are seeking more pay than the government's anti-inflation limit of 7 percent will allow. In almost every case—railroads, gas, teachers, civil servants, hospital workers—the employer is the government or one of its agencies, so the confrontation is head-to-head.

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U.S. Suspends Withdrawal In Vietnam

Says Hanoi Behind On POW Timetable

(Continued from Page 1)

verified by photo-reconnaissance that the North Vietnamese were installing three SAM missile sites at Khe Sanh, where there is no airfield.

"The installation was constructed after the cease-fire," Mr. Friedman said.

Mr. Friedman was asked if the United States had any plans to reintroduce more troops to Vietnam. He refused comment.

ICCS Lights Halts

The International Commission of Control and Supervision today halted all helicopter flights in Vietnam following three shoot-downs during the past 24 hours.

The decision was taken unilaterally by Canadian Maj. Gen. Duncan Maclellan, acting as chairman of the military commission of the four-nation peace-keeping force.

Meanwhile, Lt. Col. Bul Tin, the chief spokesman for the North Vietnamese delegation, said, "We have not yet solved any of the issues raised. Nothing was solved. We are asking that the other parties show proof of their good faith."

"We believe the accord and the protocols are an inseparable entity and insist that all the signatory parties show good faith and a serious attitude. The fundamental clause—respect for the cease-fire—must be respected. We declared we will do our best and will continue to maintain the same attitude."

Col. Bul Tin described the atmosphere at today's meeting as "tense." He said the Communist delegation explained that the POW release was being delayed because "it is not normal that one party respects only several sections of the agreement while others have to respect all the provisions."

'Clear Violation'

At the stormy meeting of the chiefs of delegations, Gen. Woodward told the two senior Communist representatives, Lt. Gen. Tran Van Tra of the Viet Cong, and Maj. Gen. Le Quang Hoa of North Vietnam that the failure to release the POWs at the appropriate time and to give 48 hours notice "is a clear violation of the agreement and all that the agreement is about."

Repeating a statement issued earlier by the White House, Gen. Woodward said that the release of American prisoners is unconditional and is not tied to the return of Vietnamese civilian detainees, the facilities provided for the Communist delegations and the manner of application of the cease-fire, as claimed by the Communist delegation.

He said the agreement "clearly states these prisoners of war are to be released at a rate no slower than the rate of troop withdrawal."

At the time of the cease-fire, the United States had 23,500 American troops in Vietnam. Thus, it has withdrawn 12,300, or better than 50 percent. At the time of the truce, North Vietnam and the Viet Cong held 585 American civilian and military personnel prisoner. The Communists have released 163 American prisoners, a little more than one fourth of the number it originally held.

The peace agreement signed in Paris Jan. 27 says that all American troops shall be withdrawn from Vietnam and all prisoners repatriated within 60 days, making the deadline March 28.

'Provocation to U.S.'

Gen. Woodward said, "We consider the construction of the missile base at Khe Sanh since Jan. 28 not only a violation of the agreement but a provocation to the U.S. government. We consider that your refusal to admit that the missiles exist is clear proof that you do not desire an investigation. We will request the International Commission of Control and Supervision to undertake an investigation."

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YET ANOTHER VICTIM—A Cambodian soldier carrying a crying baby who was separated from its mother when she was wounded in fighting south of Phnom Penh. The mother was evacuated from her town of Deom Rorak and the soldier promised to bring the child to her later.

200,000 Vietnam Refugees Since Truce a Month Ago

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (UPI)—

The Senate Subcommittee on Refugees reported yesterday that more than 200,000 South Vietnamese civilians were made homeless during the first three weeks of the Vietnam cease-fire, the highest refugee rate since the weeks following North Vietnam's offensive last April.

Subcommittee sources, citing official statistics supplied by the Agency for International Development, also reported that civilian casualties—wounded and dead—were 4,500 to 5,500 since the cease-fire Jan. 28. Casualties for the first eight months of 1971, by comparison, averaged 3,500 a month, according to the agency's figures.

"The story of these statistics, in terms of the Vietnamese people, one subcommittee aide said, 'is that the war has continued with ferocity.'"

The subcommittee, which is headed by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D. Mass., has been recording the civilian casualty and refugee toll in South Vietnam since 1966 and periodically makes public its statistics.

Subcommittee aides noted that the development agency's official total of 213,400 refugees for the three-week period from Jan. 28 to Feb. 14 was in itself significantly scaled down. To demonstrate this, they cited the following analysis by the agency for the week ended Feb. 9:

"While no additional refugee generations were reported between Jan. 1 and the cease-fire, since that time an estimated 226,000 new refugees have been generated throughout the country. The Ministry of Social Welfare estimates that there are at least 50,000 additional new refugees who have not yet been reported."

The next week's report by the agency, which was routinely made available to the Senate subcommittee, reestimated the total to 213,400, without comment, the Kennedy aides said.

The subcommittee reported that refugees and other war victims since 1965 had reached a total of 10.1 million in a population of 13 million.

The drafting committee continued work today, without the representative from the United Nations. Mr. Le, the Hanoi spokesman, announced that the United Nations would no longer participate in the drafting nor would UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim sign the final act.

A UN official indicated that the United Nations had withdrawn following Communist objections.

Canadian External Affairs Secretary Mitchell Sharp criticized the forced UN withdrawal, calling it "most regrettable that the secretary-general is invited to the conference and then treated in this discourteous way."

Mr. Sharp said that the drafting committee appeared to be working toward a document that will attempt to "meet our wishes" for a standing political authority to which Canada and the three other International Control Commission members can issue their reports.

But he said it was too early to say whether Canada would stay on the commission.

North Vietnamese sources said that the drafting committee had been steadily narrowing the differences between conference members and that most of the work was done.

The United States took a somewhat different view. Mr. McCloskey said that "numerically" there were fewer differences, but many of the more important matters remained unsettled. Asked if a draft agreement was "in sight," he replied, "through a glass darkly."

Discussing Mr. Rogers' meeting and dinner with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko yesterday, Mr. McCloskey said that Mr. Rogers "might have touched on the prisoner-of-war issue." He also said they discussed conference issues, the Middle East, bilateral trade matters and Europe in general, including the talks on armed force reductions in Vienna.

U.S. Planes Hit Cambodia

HONOLULU, Feb. 28 (AP)—U.S. aircraft continued operations over Cambodia today, the Pacific Command announced. A spokesman said "only tactical aircraft" (small fighter bombers) were used.

Defense Case Is Started in Ellsberg Trial

Cites Nation's 'Need' For Data on War

By Sanford J. Ungar

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 28 (UPI)—Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony J. Russo Jr. disclosed the top-secret Pentagon papers because the documents were "needed by the country" in evaluating the war in Vietnam, one of their attorneys told a jury in federal court here yesterday.

Launching the defense case in the Pentagon papers trial, Leonard J. Weinglass insisted that Mr. Ellsberg and Mr. Russo had committed no crime at all by their acts.

Indeed, Mr. Weinglass told the jury, "it is the government which bent the law" by charging Mr. Ellsberg and Mr. Russo with conspiracy, espionage and theft of government property.

He promised that the defense will present "a long list of knowledgeable and expert witnesses to support that view as to explain the 'relatively simple' issues in the controversial case."

Most of those witnesses, he said, will be former officials of the Kennedy and Johnson administrations and retired military men who will contend that the Pentagon papers had absolutely no relationship to the "national defense."

Prospective Witnesses Sources close to the defense said that among the prospective witnesses are John Kenneth Galbraith, former U.S. ambassador to India; Theodore Sorenson, White House counsel to the late President Kennedy; and Morton Halperin, who was deputy assistant secretary of defense in the Johnson administration and worked on the National Security Council staff early in the Nixon administration.

Mr. Weinglass told the jury they would also hear from people currently in government, including Rep. Paul N. McCloskey Jr., D. Calif., and Samuel A. Adams, a CIA intelligence analyst.

The defense attorney began opening to the jury only minutes after the prosecution formally rested its case.

Mr. Weinglass, his characteristically shoulder-length hair cropped short for the occasion, spoke in a slow, measured, emotional tone from a lectern in the middle of the courtroom.

He made it clear from the outset that the defense would not dispute the essential fact at the heart of the prosecution case—that Mr. Ellsberg and Mr. Russo photocopied the Pentagon papers at the office of Lyndon B. Johnson in Los Angeles advertising woman in October, 1969.

But Mr. Weinglass insisted that the papers and other top secret documents covered by the indictment do not fall into the "very limited and narrow" category of information whose disclosure is banned by the Federal Espionage Act, information "relating to national defense."

What military information contained in the documents was either "stale" or already "in the public domain" in 1969, the lawyer contended.

"How and Why?" But the real importance of the Pentagon papers, he told the jury was found in the "insights" the contained about "how and why the United States became involved in Vietnam—what they told about 'the political and social revolution' in Vietnam and about the 'troublesome role' of the United States there."

Mr. Weinglass said that even people who were leaders of opposition in 1969 would take the witness stand to describe the futile efforts to obtain access to the Pentagon papers from the Defense Department.

Sounding a common defense theme in the case, the attorney also contended that the documents were "improperly classified top secret" even though they contained information that did not require classification.

Domestic Issues The opposition, led by Liam Cosgrave, did not choose to confront Mr. Lynch on the question of the North. Instead, judging that the public was more concerned about matters nearer to hand, it launched a stronger campaign for tax relief, increased housing and social benefits, the fight against inflation and other domestic issues.

Mr. Lynch produced his own domestic program last week, outbidding the coalition on the key question of tax reductions. The switch may have come too late, however, and many commentators are convinced that the only result was to make the premier—whose calm but firm leadership is one of Fianna Fail's strongest drawing cards—look indecisive.

Father of POW Dead, Son Released Early KOSCIUSKO, Miss., Feb. 28 (AP)—James C. Bailey, 75, died Sunday, five days after he was reunited with his son, a former prisoner of war who was released early so that he could see his father.

Navy Lt. James W. (Bill) Bailey was released from a North Vietnamese camp ahead of schedule after the United States advised North Vietnam that his father was seriously ill with a heart condition.

Father and son were reunited a week ago at the Veterans Administration Hospital at Tuscaloosa, Ala. It was their first meeting in five years.

WEATHER

| ALABAMA | 14 | 57 | Cloudy |
|----------------|----|----|----------|
| ALASKA | 14 | 57 | Overcast |
| ARIZONA | 14 | 57 | Overcast |
| ARKANSAS | 14 | 57 | Overcast |
| ATLANTA | 14 | 57 | Overcast |
| BALTIMORE | 14 | 57 | Overcast |
| BIRMINGHAM | 14 | 57 | Overcast |
| BOSTON | 14 | 57 | Overcast |
| BUFFALO | 14 | 57 | Overcast |
| CHICAGO | 14 | 57 | Overcast |
| CINCINNATI | 14 | 57 | Overcast |
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| DALLAS | 14 | 57 | Overcast |
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| DETROIT | 14 | 57 | Overcast |
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| PHILADELPHIA | 14 | 57 | Overcast |
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| PORTLAND | 14 | 57 | Overcast |
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| SAN FRANCISCO | 14 | 57 | Overcast |
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| TAMPA | 14 | 57 | Overcast |
| TORONTO | 14 | 57 | Overcast |
| WASHINGTON | 14 | 57 | Overcast |
| WASH. METRO | 14 | 57 | Overcast |
| WICHITA | 14 | 57 | Overcast |
| YAKIMA | 14 | 57 | Overcast |

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\$200,000 Was Not Reported**Nixon Campaign Got Money From Figure in SEC Probe**

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—Officials of President Nixon's re-election campaign last year admitted and accepted a secret campaign contribution from the very figure in a Securities and Exchange Commission investigation of an alleged multimillion-dollar international swindle.

According to testimony filed in federal court here yesterday, Daniel W. Hofgren, a vice-chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, approached an aide of Robert L. Vesco in February, 1972, and suggested that Mr. Vesco contribute to the Nixon campaign prior to April 7, when the re-election campaign law would require public disclosure of the contribution.

The payment of \$200,000—reportedly all in \$100 bills—was made to Robert L. Vesco, chairman of the Finance Committee, on April 10, three days after the law went into effect, but was never reported. Another \$50,000 was contributed in September. The money was returned to Mr. Vesco in January.

The disclosures, the second in a series of federal actions, are part of a deposition filed as part of an SEC suit against Mr. Vesco, 30 other individuals and 21 corporations, charging them with misappropriating \$200 million from mutual funds managed by IOS, Ltd., the Geneva-based financial complex.

The deposition was made last week and Wednesday by Harry A. Stans, a New Jersey attorney who was chairman of the Nixon re-election campaign in that state last year.

In addition, Mr. Stans testified, he called John N. Mitchell, then attorney general, in November, 1971, after Mr. Vesco and two associates had been arrested by Swiss authorities in Geneva. As a result of his call, Mr. Mitchell

telephoned the U.S. Embassy in Bern to inquire about the reasons for the arrest and called Mr. Stans back to tell him that Mr. Vesco was likely to be released on bail the following morning.

Mr. Vesco and his two associates were released and, as far as can be learned, he has never returned to Switzerland. The charge was later dropped when an underlying complaint by an IOS stockholder was withdrawn.

According to Mr. Stans, he accompanied Laurence B. Richardson Jr., former president of International Controls Corp., to Washington on April 10 to personally deliver the money to Mr. Stans. Mr. Stans said the money was in cash in accordance with what he was told was Mr. Stans's request. He said Edward Nixon, the President's brother, made a trip to IOS headquarters in Fairfield, N.J., to confirm the request for cash.

IOS is an electronics holding company in which Mr. Vesco owns about 25 percent of the stock. He was chairman of the company until last September, when he resigned under pressure of the SEC suit. He was re-elected to the board three weeks later, but resigned earlier this month.

Denial by Committee
Yesterday afternoon, the finance committee issued a statement denying that Mr. Stans had asked for the contribution in cash or that the payment violated the reporting law.

"Mr. Vesco inquired as to whether he could contribute in cash and was told that his contribution would be accepted in that form if he preferred," the statement said.

"The statement also claimed that the money did not have to be reported publicly since it was 'made available' in the committee on April 6 and was received later because Mr. Stans had to cancel plans to attend a dinner in New York that night."

In addition, the committee released a letter sent to Mr. Vesco on Jan. 31, when two checks totaling \$200,000 were sent to him. "It has come to our attention that you and your business interests are under investigation by the SEC for alleged violations of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934," the letter stated, adding that "we believe it is your best interest, as well as ours, that the contributions be returned."

The SEC began its formal investigation of Mr. Vesco's ties to IOS in March, 1971.

U.S. Photographer Loses Job: Visible in Inauguration Shots

By James T. Wooten

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—A former White House photographer for President John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson has apparently been dismissed from his government job because he was visible in pictures taken of President Nixon's second inauguration.

The White House officially denied that he was involved in any way with Mr. Stoughton's loss of government post.

No Explanation
There was no clear explanation why the still-photography job had been erased or who may have made that decision.

The Associated Press said Mr. Stoughton, 53, had agreed to resign, keeping his pension, and that he will be abolished as the only way to make that possible.

Mr. Stoughton said today that on Jan. 22 he was called into the office of Kenneth Walker, the director of the service, and asked if he was appearing in the official photograph of President Nixon's inauguration.

The picture shows Mr. Nixon, a hand raised, with his wife and Chief Justice Warren E. Burger. Mr. Stoughton appears in

the background, wearing a plaid jacket, his camera to his eye.

"They are upset," Mr. Stoughton quoted Mr. Walker, the director, as saying. "What, Mr. Walker reportedly asked, 'were you doing there?'"

Magical Word
"That word 'they' is the magical word, I suppose," Mr. Stoughton said.

Mr. Stoughton said he understood that his presence on the inaugural stand "really upset some of the White House camera corps—so maybe that's the 'they' Walker was talking about. I just don't know."

French Pilots Go on Strike, Claim U.S. Pilots Back Them

PARIS, Feb. 28 (AP)—French airline pilots began a two-day strike today and said they now have received backing from American pilots in their refusal to fly in France as long as military technicians man the control towers.

The pilots' strike is running concurrently with a walkout by civilian tower personnel. The strikes are not related, but many pilots have refused to fly since Monday, when the military took over civilian aviation movements in an effort to break the controllers' strike. The French Airline Pilots Association considers that the use of the military is dangerous.

The organization reported it received a telegram from the U.S.



TRADE TALKS—V.S. Alkhimov (left), Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, and Peter M. Flanagan, assistant to President Nixon for economic affairs, luncheon at a Washington conference on U.S.-Soviet trade, sponsored by American businessmen.

Nixon Urges 'Favored' Treatment**U.S. Business Asked to Back Soviet Trade**

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—Administration officials yesterday urged U.S. business to back a U.S.-Soviet trade conference to mobilize American business support for favorable tariff treatment for the Soviet Union.

The proposal, which President Nixon is pledged to make under the terms of the Soviet-American trade agreement, has run into heavy criticism on Capitol Hill. Bills have been introduced in both houses to withhold most-favored-nation tariff treatment from the Soviet Union until Moscow lifts the recently imposed exit fees that limit emigration of Soviet Jews.

A leading Soviet official, meanwhile, warned that a denial of most-favored-nation treatment would create a major obstacle to détente which would in turn "set up anti-Semitic feelings in the United States."

The Jews, warned G.A. Arbatov, head of the Soviet Institute for U.S. Studies, would be blamed for standing in the way of normalizing relations between two countries.

Could Look Elsewhere
Mr. Arbatov also warned that Moscow would look elsewhere for trading partners if it did not receive most-favored-nation treatment from the United States.

U.S. officials note that such treatment—which would allow Soviet goods to enter the United States at the lowest tariff rates imposed on similar imports from other nations—would not have a significant financial effect, but Moscow demands it for its symbolic value.

Granting of most-favored-nation treatment is linked to payments of the Soviet lend-lease debt. Unless equal tariff treatment is forthcoming, the Russians would be absolved from lend-lease payments under the arrangements negotiated.

William Casey, Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, told the 800 businessmen attending the trade conference here: "We hope no unusual delays will threaten the implementation of this [Soviet-American trade] agreement," implicitly urging them to lobby their congressmen to oppose any bill that would deny most-favored-nation treatment to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Casey said the agreement would provide "modest, but welcome benefits for the balance of payments," and that it would "set commercial relations on a fresh and positive course."

Mr. Casey said that failure to implement these provisions of the trade bill "would be seriously detrimental to the whole design." Presidential aide Peter M. Flanagan raised the specter of foreign competition for Soviet purchases. During his luncheon address he told the businessmen: "We need your help and the help of Congress and the public at large if we're going to score as well as our competitors."

Noting the opposition because of exit fees, he said: "We feel strongly that a solution to this problem... can best be found through diplomacy."

Mr. Arbatov suggested that the exit fees were being used as a "pretext" to prevent passage of the bill by those who oppose détente generally. He added that if Jews were to be exempted from paying the fees, there would be a revival of the anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union that had existed in Czarist days. He added that Soviet citizens might not approve of the treatment of blacks in the United States, but that Moscow refrained from saying anything about it.

V.S. Alkhimov, Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, said: "The Soviet Union is interested in normalized economic relations with the United States but not on any terms: mutual respect of the parties and noninterference in the internal affairs of the other state are the only conditions for such a normalization."

Kennedy in Court Challenge To Nixon on '70 Pocket Veto

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., in a constitutional challenge to President Nixon, today asked a federal judge to declare as law a bill pocket-vetted by the President more than two years ago.

In a rare courtroom appearance, Sen. Kennedy asked that the century-old practice of pocket vetoes be declared unconstitutional. With members of his family looking on, and speaking without notes, Sen. Kennedy said Mr. Nixon went beyond the limits of executive power in vetoing the Family Practice Act of 1970.

The measure would have authorized \$25 million for training family doctors. It passed both the House and Senate with only token opposition.

While the Congress was on a brief Christmas recess, Mr. Nixon took advantage of a constitutional clause allowing him neither to veto legislation nor sign it into law.

In a confrontation as political as it is constitutional, Sen. Kennedy asked U.S. District Judge Joseph Waddy to declare the measure law under a constitutional provision which says any bill which passes the Congress

and is not vetoed by the president within 10 days becomes law. The lone exception occurs if Congress adjourns and is not in town to receive a vetoed measure. Then, if the president doesn't sign a bill, it is a pocket veto, voiding the bill.

In the case of the medical bill, Congress was on a five-day Christmas recess when the 10 days were up. Mr. Nixon announced a pocket veto, thus blocking any chance of Congress coming back with a two-thirds vote to override him, as it could, with a regular veto.

In his brief filed with the District Court, Sen. Kennedy said Mr. Nixon's use of the pocket veto in this case was unconstitutional. Only when Congress is adjourned for a long period of time and thus unable to act is a pocket veto constitutional, Sen. Kennedy said.

The Justice Department maintains Sen. Kennedy has no legal right to file the suit, because it involves "a political question." Lawyers for the department said presidents dating back to Andrew Johnson have made use of in-session adjournments to dispose of congressional legislation they did not like.

High Court Ruling Strikes Blow at Bias

Decision Affects Community Clubs

By Warren Weaver

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—A suburban swimming club cannot refuse to accept blacks who live in its immediate area if it gives a membership preference to others living in the same neighborhood, the Supreme Court ruled yesterday.

In a unanimous decision, the justices expanded on a 1969 ruling of the high court that required a Virginia community park and pool corporation to stop racial discrimination that violated a civil-rights law involving renting or selling real property.

The court also indicated yesterday that its support for desegregation of community membership recreation facilities had increased. Four years ago, the Virginia decision was based on a 6-to-3 vote, yesterday there was no dissent.

Yesterday's case involved a nonprofit corporation operating a swimming pool in Wheaton, Md., a middle-class, predominantly white suburb of Washington of relatively conservative political alignment.

Basic Preferences

Persons who lived within three-quarters of a mile of the Wheaton pool enjoyed basic preferences in becoming a member: they did not need a recommendation from a current member, went to the top of the waiting list and could pass on to purchasers of their homes first options on memberships.

But in 1968, the club denied membership to Dr. Harry C. Press, a Negro radiologist who had bought a home within the preferred area. It also refused to allow a white couple who were members to bring a black guest to the pool.

The blacks and their hosts sued the club for violation of an 1866 civil-rights law that insures to all citizens the same right to buy, sell and rent property as white citizens have. The District Court and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit rejected the complaint, holding that membership in the pool club did not pass with property and that the statute was thus not applicable.

The Supreme Court found, however, that for blacks who settled near the Wheaton pool, "The right to acquire a home in the area is abridged and limited by the discriminatory policy."

Geographical Link

"When an organization links membership benefits to residency in a narrow geographical area," Justice Harry A. Blackmun wrote, "that decision infuses those benefits into the bundle of rights for which an individual pays when buying or leasing within the area."

In the 1969 case, the court had held that a recreation membership club could not discriminate when membership passed to a buyer along with title to the property, unless the purchaser was black.

Nixon Nominates Marshall Green Australia Envoy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—President Nixon said yesterday he will nominate Assistant Secretary of State Marshall Green to be ambassador to Australia.

Mr. Green will succeed Ambassador Walter L. Rice, who has resigned to return to private life. No successor to Mr. Green has been selected.

Mr. Nixon also announced that Deputy Secretary of State William B. Macomber Jr. will become ambassador to Turkey, replacing William J. Handley, who will be given what the White House said was "another important assignment."

Two non-diplomats will be sent to head U.S. embassies in Finland and Luxembourg. V. John Krebbel, 57, an Aetna Life and Casualty Co. executive, will be ambassador to Finland, succeeding Val Peterson, who is returning to private life.

Ruth Lewis Parkas, a sociologist from New York City, was named ambassador to Luxembourg to succeed Kingston Gould Jr., who resigned last October.

Gray, Quizzed by Senators, Offers FBI Watergate Files

L. Patrick Gray 3d

House, Senate Vote Stopgap Foreign Aid

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—The House and Senate passed and sent to the White House today a compromise stopgap spending plan to finance foreign aid until June 30.

The compromise was worked out in a House-Senate conference yesterday.

Both houses approved by voice vote the legislation worked out by a House-Senate conference yesterday. Current spending authority would have expired at midnight tonight.

The measure will extend spending authority at present levels for the next four months for foreign aid and the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare. The stopgap action was necessary because Congress failed to enact appropriation bills for these agencies last year.

The measure provides \$1.5 billion less than President Nixon wanted for various aid programs and \$1.1 billion more than he wanted for HEW.

April 30 Cut-off

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Monday voted to extend foreign-aid spending authority only until April 30, as a means of putting pressure on Congress to enact a foreign-aid authorization bill, which it also failed to pass last year.

The committee's bill also would cut off all foreign-aid spending unless the President releases more than \$4 billion in frozen domestic funds and would forbid any aid to North Vietnam without specific approval by Congress.

Although the pressure to pass this bill will now be removed, these provisions will not necessarily go down the drain. They probably will be inserted in next year's aid authorization bill.

Oswald's Widow To Get \$17,729 For Seized Items

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 28 (AP)—The U.S. government must pay the widow of Lee Harvey Oswald \$17,729 for personal property seized by the FBI during the investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit ruled Monday.

The court said Marina Oswald Porter, who remarried in 1965, should receive collector's value prices for the letters, photographs, diary, wallet and other personal effects confiscated.

The ruling overturned a 1970 U.S. District Court decision that awarded Mrs. Porter only \$5,000 for the items, which were used in the investigation and afterward placed permanently in the U.S. Archives in Washington.

"Were it not for the government's exercise of its power of eminent domain here, Oswald's widow would have been able to realize through sales to the public, the collector's value of the items in question," the Circuit Court said. "There was a viable market, albeit a collector's market, for the items for which Mrs. Porter seeks compensation," the court said.

U.S. General Honored

STUTTGART, West Germany, Feb. 28 (AP)—Gen. David A. Burchinal ended six and one half years as deputy commander of U.S. Armed Forces in Europe today. Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster, Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, presented him with the Distinguished Service Medal at a ceremony here.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—L. Patrick Gray 3d testified today that the FBI made an all-out investigation of the Watergate bugging affair and offered to make available the raw files in the case for inspection by any member of the Senate.

Mr. Gray, 56, who has been acting director of the FBI since the death of J. Edgar Hoover on May 7, was questioned by the Senate Judiciary Committee at the start of hearings on his nomination by President Nixon to be permanent director.

He was questioned by chairman James O. Eastland, D. Miss., about the kind of investigation the FBI made of the break-in at the Democratic national headquarters in the Watergate complex here last June.

Mr. Gray said that he learned of the Watergate break-in and bugging while on the West Coast and immediately called his No. 3 man, W. Mark Felt, and told him "to go to go to the hilt, to spare no horses."

Urged Aggressive Probe
Mr. Gray also said that in the days following the Watergate disclosure he had emphasized "the aggressive nature of the investigation we must conduct" and told the committee that at all times he had the concurrence of Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst.

"Did you state who should or should not be checked out?" Sen. Eastland asked. "No restrictions or limitations were placed on it," Mr. Gray replied. "The FBI went all-out."

Sen. Eastland, who supports Mr. Gray's nomination, then asked if the members of the Senate committee would be allowed access to the FBI's investigative files in the case. Mr. Gray replied that, although he might be shattering precedent, the situation was unique that he would let any member of the Senate inspect the files.

Further, he said, he would provide knowledgeable field agents to sit down with senators and respond to any questions they had with respect to the files.

Mr. Gray added that this would not only include the raw investigative information compiled by FBI agents, but also memoranda in the files. He said nothing would be held back.

In answer to other questions raised by Sen. Eastland, Mr. Gray denied that as the acting chief of the FBI he had made political speeches at the request of the White House in last year's presidential campaign or had fired any FBI personnel for political reasons.

The questioning of Mr. Gray got under way after he read a 30-minute opening statement in which he pledged that if confirmed by the Senate he will run the FBI on a firm nonpolitical basis.

His nomination was endorsed by Connecticut's Senators, Abraham Ribicoff, Democrat, and Lowell Welker, Republican, both of whom said they had no doubts that he would perform his job in a completely nonpartisan way and keep law enforcement free of politics.

Mr. Gray is the first FBI director to be subject to Senate confirmation and his nomination provides an unusual opportunity for a public probe into the role and operations of the agency. Mr. Hoover was the first director of the FBI and he held the post for 44 years.

Tremor Hits U.S. East Coast Areas

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—A tremor shook eastern Pennsylvania and areas in Delaware and Maryland for several seconds early today. No injuries or major damage were reported.

A spokesman for the National Earthquake Information Center at Boulder, Colo., said it had no initial measurement of an East Coast tremor. He added that an East Coast tremor could not be connected with the "major earthquake" centered in Russia's Kuril Islands in the northern Pacific. The Kuril Island quake was recorded at 0838 GMT, about two hours before the U.S. tremor.

3d Student Immolates

TOKYO, Feb. 28 (Reuters)—A 21-year-old youth burned himself to death today after failing to pass a university entrance examination. It was the third student immolation in two weeks. The two other deaths involved girls of 13 and 15.

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Critic Assails Yevtushenko for Series of Poetic Errors

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, Feb. 28 (UPI).—Yevgeny Yevtushenko, the once-rebellious Soviet poet who now speaks and writes for the official literary establishment, today found himself on the withered end of a withering barrage of officially sanctioned criticism.

The criticism appeared in Literary Gazette, the weekly organ of the Soviet Union of Writers. It was part of a dialogue between Mr. Yevtushenko and a young, relatively unknown critic, Yevgeny Sidorov.

Mr. Sidorov accused Mr. Yevtushenko directly or obliquely of writing insignificant, journalistic poems, of being insincere, of misusing his talent, and of plagiarizing intonations from other poets.

Mr. Yevtushenko apparently took most of this in stride, defending himself against only a few of Mr. Sidorov's accusations. The criticism Mr. Sidorov made are commonly heard when Moscow intellectuals discuss Mr. Yevtushenko, who has fallen far out of favor with his former literary friends. But it was striking to see these views prominently displayed over almost a full page of the Soviet Union's most influential journal for intellectuals.

No Allusion to Politics However, Mr. Sidorov stuck strictly to poetry and made no allusion to Mr. Yevtushenko's politics, which have contributed to his declining reputation in some literary circles here. Former friends express dismay that a poet who once took personal risks to write what he thought about Stalin, anti-Semitism and other sensitive topics has become a creature of the cultural bureaucracy, and even an official propagandist on occasion.

Nor did Mr. Sidorov mention the poet's flamboyant style of life, another subject of criticism in some literary circles. Mr. Yevtushenko often appears in public in brash Western fashions, and often manages to put himself and his lady companion at the moment at the center of attention.

Mr. Sidorov told Mr. Yevtushenko: "Next to a few good poems, you have written a lot of unimportant, rhetorical poems to everybody and about everything that do not move one's heart, and which are sometimes technically clumsy."

"It's impossible to drag into poetry everything alive without choice, without necessary selection," he added.

Deserving of Poetry

Mr. Yevtushenko replied: "That is my principle. Without drawing immediate parallels, I will defend myself by (Russian poet Alexander) Pushkin. He did not think there is anything in the world undeserving of poetry. He wrote about everything."

The critic accused the poet of "flexible and abundant borrowing from other poets." He said this is "a unique phenomenon, not typical of the majority of good poets."

Mr. Yevtushenko admitted borrowing from other poets, saying that "a poet must be a pupil of all poets of preceding generations."

"Many critics, poets and read-

ers justly feel," Mr. Sidorov added, "that in Yevtushenko's poetry there is a lot of journalism and utilitarianism which undoubtedly reduce its artistic and patriotic value. It's easy to tell a good writer from a mediocre one. The good writer's phrase can't be blown off the page, it is heavy with thought, searching and suffering. As for you, you mostly demonstrate a quickness of hand and mind, even when there is no need for that, when profundity and concentration are more necessary."

Mr. Yevtushenko has written profusely on timely topics in recent years. Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, printed the most recent of his new poems at the end of last month. It was a verse to mark the end of the Vietnam war.

Documents of History

"I have a number of works that are really reportages, specifically the Vietnamese cycle," Mr. Yevtushenko answered. "This is journalism that I am proud of as a poet, for I succeeded in recording, however briefly, the documents of history."

At one point in the discussion, the critic said to Yevtushenko: "You must be tired of listening to these reproaches, but please believe that they stem from a desire to see you become a better artist than you are now."

Noting that Mr. Yevtushenko had reached the "serious" age of 40, Mr. Sidorov said it was time his poetry "acquired a new, more mature quality. I believe that you will succeed," he added.

Mr. Yevtushenko replied, "An artist friend recently told me that sometimes in our creative work we feel as if we were in a room where we know each



Yevgeny Yevtushenko, on New York visit in 1972.

small spot on the wallpaper and in which we are a little sick of everything.

Magic World

"That's why we either senselessly move the furniture around or hang new wallpaper or try to go somewhere," he said.

"But maybe . . . under some old covers in the same room there is a door behind which a different, magic world is concealed. I believe my friend was right. The way to new quality for the poet lies not through moving the furniture or metaphors, changing the wallpaper of subjects or through holiday breakthroughs, but through the ability to find such a door and, certainly, the key to it."

Australians To Keep U.S. Bases Secret

But Seek Revision Of Defense Accords

By Robert Trumbull

CANBERRA, Feb. 28 (UPI).—Australia will continue to maintain the secrecy of controversial U.S. military installations in this country, Defense Minister Lance E. Barnard told Parliament today.

The announcement by Mr. Barnard, a principal past critic of the bases, relieved much anxiety in U.S. official circles that the new Labor party government, headed by Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, would carry out implied threats to "blow the cover" of the facilities.

But Mr. Barnard said Canberra would demand revisions of the defense agreements with Washington and would see that members of Parliament were permitted greater access to the installations. Mr. Barnard said he would visit Washington later this year to discuss the status of the bases.

His statement clearly indicated that none of the proposed steps would have any significant effect on the secrecy that has always surrounded the installations. The principal bases are the Joint Defense Space Research Station at Pine Gap, near Alice Springs, in central Australia; the Joint Defense Space Communications Station at Nurrungar, near Woomera, in South Australia; and the U.S. Naval Communications Station at North-West Cape in Western Australia on the Indian Ocean.

Anyone with acceptable credentials, such as a recognized journalist, can visit the Naval Communications Station and see everything except the code room. It is well known that the purpose of the station is to relay Very Low Frequency radio signals capable of reaching submarines under water.

Mr. Barnard, without revealing the functions of the classified American facilities at Pine Gap and Nurrungar, stated that neither was part of a "weapons system" and that neither "could be used to attack any country."

Australia will respect its commitment to the United States to protect classified information about the facilities, the defense minister stated.

The bases at Pine Gap and Nurrungar are thought to be involved in the U.S. electronic early warning system. Both are partly staffed by Australians under American command.

Mr. Barnard said that Canberra would "hasten on renegotiation" of treaties with the United States "where necessary, to obviate complete exclusion of Australia from any effective control over a defense installation on Australian soil or to obviate any possibility that Australia could be involved in . . . a nuclear war . . . without itself having any power of decision."

The U.S. Embassy declined comment on the statement.

Guilty Verdict In Meyer Lansky Contempt Case

MIAMI, Feb. 28 (AP).—A federal jury today convicted reputed underworld financier Meyer Lansky of willfully refusing to answer a federal grand jury subpoena.

Lansky registered no emotion as the jurors all stood up and individually pronounced him guilty. Sentencing in contempt cases is left to the discretion of the judge. It was Lansky's first conviction since the early 1950s, when he served three months on a minor gambling conviction.

U.S. District Judge James King said yesterday, outside the presence of the jury, that the government's case "hinged on proof of collusion between Lansky and an Israeli doctor who said travel would endanger the defendant's health."

Lansky, 71, is charged with criminal contempt of court by willfully refusing to answer a Miami grand jury subpoena in March, 1971. The grand jury was investigating alleged profit skimming at the Flamingo Hotel Casino, in Las Vegas.

Over the government's objections, Judge King allowed the trial jury to hear a deposition given by Dr. Dov Peled, of Tel Aviv, where Lansky lived at the time. Dr. Peled testified he advised Lansky that he was too ill to travel.

Cosmos 549 Launched MOSCOW, Feb. 28 (UPI).—The Soviet Union today launched Cosmos 549, another in its series of unmanned earth satellites. Taxi said.



ALL SMOKE AND MUCH FIRE—A spectacular two-hour fire did about 3 million marks' damage to the Europa building complex in West Berlin yesterday, firemen said, adding that they knew of no injuries.

Mrs. Meir Tells House Unit Talks With Egypt 'Possible'

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Israeli Premier Golda Meir was quoted as telling the House Foreign Affairs Committee today that direct peace negotiations with Egypt "are a possibility."

Committee chairman Thomas E. Morgan, D. Pa., told newsmen Mrs. Meir told the congressmen she is optimistic because there has been no shooting over the Suez Canal for 18 months.

Rep. Morgan said she then added there will be no direct negotiations with Egypt immediately—"in two weeks or in two months," was the way she put it—but that the situation is favorable and such negotiations are a possibility.

Mrs. Meir left the closed-door session with the committee without making any comment.

Mrs. Meir met today with Defense Secretary Elliot Richardson to press for approval of arms requests that include supersonic jets and "smart" bombs.

It was learned that she sought an affirmative answer to requests submitted during the past year for approximately 30 Phantom fighters and 30 Skyhawk fighters. The shopping list also includes Cobra helicopter gunships, television-guided and laser-guided "smart" bombs and parts and technical assistance for the development of an Israeli aircraft industry. The Israelis hope to start manufacturing their own supersonic jets of a type described as somewhere between the Phantom and the Skyhawk.

Contracts on Phantom and Skyhawk already purchased run out at the end of 1973 and in mid-1974. The Israelis are seeking the assurance that supplies will continue when present contracts expire. "Because of the current delivery schedule, President Nixon will be under no immediate pressure to make a decision, but arms supplies have become an important factor in the Israeli willingness to negotiate in the Middle East and assurances could be helpful in current efforts to get talks on a settlement under way."

It was doubtful that any announcement on the request would be made in the near future, however, with the Israeli downing of a Libyan passenger jet still so fresh an incident.

The United States is understood to have been reluctant to provide smart bombs to Israel in the past for fear of escalating the level of weaponry in the Middle East. But the Israelis are anxious to have them for two reasons: They save Israeli lives by making it possible to hit a specific target, for example, one plane and two bombs instead of four planes and 60 bombs; and they would save Arab lives by making it possible to hit precise objectives without causing civilian casualties.

Israel currently maintains strong military superiority in the Middle East—and the United States has pledged to maintain the balance of power in the region. But the Israelis note that by 1976, the combined arsenals of three Arab states—Egypt, Syria and Iraq—will include 1,500 airplanes, including MIG-17s, 19s and 21s, Sukhoi fighter-bombers and Tupolev heavy bombers equipped with air-to-sea missiles, and 6,000 to 7,000 tanks, including some 400 of the most advanced Soviet T-72s.

Meanwhile, the State Department insisted that it knew nothing of a reported meeting yesterday between Mrs. Meir and Jordan's King Hussein. The king, vacationing in Florida after talks earlier this month in Washington, returned to Washington yesterday, press officer Charles Bray told a news conference.

Architect Sentenced RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 28 (Reuters).—The architect of a new supermarket which collapsed in December last year killing 21 and injuring 114 was sentenced to two years in jail today. The judge gave architect Valdeir Pinto Rodrigues a suspended sentence on condition he would not practice his profession in the next 24 months. He also ordered the architect to sit for another university examination after his sentence expired.

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Libyan Recruits To Get Training To Be Guerrillas TRIPOLI, Feb. 28 (Reuters).—Libya today opened the door for its nationals to volunteer in the Palestine guerrilla movement. The move is seen as a reaction to the downing of a Libyan airliner by Israeli jets last week.

A statement broadcast by Tripoli radio said all police stations and university faculties will be open around the clock to receive volunteers.

President Moammar Gadhafi had asked Libyan Embassies last year to accept Arab volunteers for training in guerrilla warfare but earlier this year he complained that several Arab countries had refused permission to their nationals to enter the program.

Col. Gadhafi has not made a public comment on the final crash of a Boeing-727, in which 106 persons died.

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To place an advertisement contact your nearest Herald Tribune representative or Mr. M. Perrele, 21 Rue de Berli, 75001 Paris, 223-55-00 or Telex: 24-109.

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Pioneers in the field of temporary staffing an expanding US company intend to set up a permanent development of their business, to open offices in the United Kingdom. They wish to recruit a Manager who would be responsible for establishing their first office in London. The appointee will initially spend a training period in the United States, where he will make a detailed study of the company's procedures and methods.

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Candidates should write for a personal history form to Price Waterhouse, 21 Abchurch Lane, London EC4A 3DF quoting reference MCS/1837.

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The Geneva-based subsidiary of a U.S. corporation seeks a young financial manager. This man will have responsibility for developing and establishing financial procedures and methods controlling all activities of this sales and marketing company.

This man should be of Swiss nationality or should have a Swiss working permit; 28 to 40 years of age and preferably should be a university graduate. He must be fluent in English and have some experience in financial management with an American corporation. A knowledge of French and German would also be preferred. His current position qualifications and earnings must be at a level that would entitle him to command a total remuneration of up to \$20,000.

Write to confidence giving full information on academic background, business experience, current earnings and home address and telephone number. As a leading international firm of Management Consultants retained by our client to select this executive, we undertake that no information will be released without prior consent after a personal interview.

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Col. Gadhafi has not made a public comment on the final crash of a Boeing-727, in which 106 persons died.

Soldier, Schoolboy Are Killed In Belfast, Newry Incidents

BELFAST, Feb. 28 (AP)—Guns today killed one soldier and wounded another in Belfast as the British Army denied charges it had shot a 13-year-old schoolboy dead in cold blood.

Socialist Leader Warns of Crisis If Gaullists Win

PARIS, Feb. 28 (Reuters)—Socialist party leader François Mitterrand today warned that a Gaullist victory in next Sunday's general election would lead France into a crisis situation.

Buoyed by public opinion polls showing the leftist united front a points ahead of the Gaullists, Mr. Mitterrand told a press conference that the election was a turning point in postwar French history.

He singled out social injustice as the main issue at stake in the voting for a new National Assembly March 4 and 11.

If the Gaullists and their allies won, their economic and social policies would create a crisis situation because the majority of Frenchmen would not be able to benefit from the country's growth, he said.

Only the left could ensure stability, he added, turning the tables on the Gaullist campaign argument that a leftist victory would plunge France into a crisis.

The last poll prior to the first round of the election, which was published today, gave the combined left 45 percent of the votes, the Gaullists 37 percent, the reform coalition 15 percent and various rightist parties 3 percent.

Greek Students Vote a Boycott At a University

PATRAS, Greece, Feb. 28 (AP)—Patras University students voted today for a six-day boycott of classes to protest a recent government decree empowering the defense minister to draft dissenting students into military service.

The vote came at the end of a 14-hour assembly, attended by about 1,500 of the 2,000 students in the university in southwestern Greece.

The students also decided to continue their absence if negotiations between university authorities and the government did not bring about a satisfactory outcome.

In Athens, a meeting between Deputy Premier Stylianos Pattakos and the Polytechnic Institute's senate was postponed until tomorrow. No specific reason was given for the delay.

Meanwhile, unconfirmed reports said that Nicholas Athanasiadis, a Polytechnic professor, who was a defense witness at a recent trial of 11 students, was dismissed by the government for "insulting the authorities."

3 Ex-Sergeants Plead Guilty to Taking Payoffs

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 28 (UPI)—Three former Army sergeants, including the service's one-time top enlisted man, pleaded guilty today in connection with charges they took kickbacks and payoffs from the operations of servicemen's clubs in Vietnam.

Former 1st Sgt. Maj. William O. Woodbridge and Sgts. William E. Higdon and Theodore A. Cordero pleaded in federal district court after a day and a half of negotiations.

They were indicted by a federal grand jury two years ago on 21 counts which alleged that they masterminded the embezzlement of thousands of dollars from the clubs which they managed.

Adm. Good Dies, Naval Operations Ex-Deputy Chief

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (UPI)—Retired Adm. Roscoe Fletcher Good, 75, former deputy chief of naval operations, died yesterday at the Bethesda Naval Hospital after suffering a heart attack.

Adm. Good graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1919. After attending Submarine School, Adm. Good was on submarine duty for 16 years, including command of four submarines. He later served on battleships and cruisers.

In World War II, he was on the staff of the commander in chief in the Pacific and the commander in chief of the U.S. Fleet. He also was commanding officer of the battleship Washington and commander of Cruiser Division 8 and Task Force 74.

He retired in Japan in 1959, receiving the fourth star of a full admiral at that time.

Karl Gerold
FRANKFURT, Feb. 28 (UPI)—Karl Gerold, 87, publisher and chief editor of the daily Frankfurter Rundschau since 1946, died today.

Mr. Gerold, a militant Social Democrat, was forced to flee Germany when the Nazis came to power in 1933. He spent the following 12 years in Switzerland, where he published five volumes of poetry, a novel, two plays and many political articles.

bullet as he escorted a group of Catholic and Protestant children to school along the Crumlin Road in central Belfast.

The road is a dividing line between the city's main Catholic and Protestant communities and a frequently scene of violence.

Later, four shots were fired at an army patrol in the Springfield Road district. A soldier was hit in the chest but was reported to be only slightly wounded.

IRA Blamed

Security forces blamed the shootings on the outlawed Irish Republican Army which is waging a violent campaign to unite the mainly Protestant province with the predominantly Catholic Irish Republic, in the south.

A 13-year-old boy, Kevin Heatley, was shot early today during an exchange of gunfire between gunmen and a military patrol on a predominantly Roman Catholic housing estate in Newry. He later died of his head wound.

Patrick O'Hanlon, a representative of the Catholic-based Social Democratic and Labor party in the province's now suspended parliament at Stormont, took statements from witnesses about the shooting.

Mr. O'Hanlon charged that the soldier who fired the shot and many of his comrades "had taken drink." He said the soldier fired in cold blood.

The lawmaker said he also had tape recordings supporting his charge and declared, "I am satisfied from statements that this young fellow (Kevin) was shot at without justification and that the soldiers behaved irresponsibly both before and after the shooting."

An army spokesman rejected the charge and said a shot was fired at an army patrol. Fire was returned and a gunman hit. The spokesman said a crowd then gathered and hindered them from investigating further.

During the night, a customs post at Tullydonnell, County Armagh, was destroyed by fire. Raiders smashed windows in the unoccupied building before starting the blaze, police said.

Air Travelers Leaving Paris to Pay 'Noise Tax'

PARIS, Feb. 28 (AP)—Air travelers flying out of Paris will start paying a "noise tax" for the damage planes do to the lives of people living near the city's airports.

Under the terms of a law that took effect yesterday, passengers et. Orly, Le Bourget and the future Roissy-en-France airports are to pay one franc if they are traveling to another French airport or three francs if they are flying abroad.

With the money collected the communities around the airports plan to soundproof school buildings and hospitals, acquire a number of buildings, and relocate tenants. Funds may also be allocated for the study of noise-abatement techniques at the airports.

Ceausescu to Prague

VIENNA, Feb. 28 (AP)—Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu will make an informal visit to Czechoslovakia in early March, news agencies of the two countries announced today. Mr. Ceausescu's last official visit to Prague was in August, 1968, a few days before Czechoslovakia was invaded by the Warsaw Pact nations. Romania denounced the invasion.

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Ask for the list of topics to be dealt with at the conferences, also information on lines of business of particular interest to you, from the Deutsche Messe- und Ausstellungs-AG, D-3 Hannover-Messeplatz 1, Phone (0511) 291, Telex 09 22 728.

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BRUSHING UP—Jean-Claude Mitterrand, son of François Mitterrand, the leader of the Socialist party, pasting up a poster of his father in St-Etienne. Both Mitterrands are candidates for seats in the National Assembly in the upcoming French elections. Like his father, the younger Mitterrand is a Socialist.

Hecht Fears Italy Will Arrest Him

By David L. Shirey
NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (NYT)—Robert E. Hecht, the American expatriate who sold a 2,500-year-old Greek vase to the Metropolitan Museum of Art last year for \$2 million, said yesterday that he feared to return to Rome until he learns whether the Italian police plan to give him "free room and board"—a prison cell.

In his first interview since the New York Times identified him on Feb. 19 as the supplier of the vase and reported the belief of some experts that it was smuggled from Italy in 1971 after it was sold to Mr. Hecht by bootleg excavators, Mr. Hecht asserted: "The vase was not smuggled. It is not stolen property."

In Rome, Italian police, who had earlier requested the cooperation of the FBI and New York City police, expanded their inquiry into the source of the vase by requesting assistance from Swiss and Lebanese authorities.

Despite the conviction of Italian police that the vase was smuggled out, Mr. Hecht insisted that the celtic krater had belonged to Dikran A. Sarrafian, a Lebanese coin dealer, who said it had been in his family since 1920.

"I believe in decency," Mr. Hecht said. "I believe in God. I believe in decency and integrity. I believe in Sarrafian."

Later in the interview, however, when informed that Mr. Sarrafian had contradicted him by saying that Mr. Hecht had

received the lion's share of the sale, Mr. Hecht snapped: "Let Mr. Sarrafian say what he has to say about that."

In a two-hour interview conducted by telephone from here, Mr. Hecht, speaking from his room at the Hotel Savoy in Zurich, was by turns serious, humorous and emotional.

Among the highlights were those: Mr. Hecht offered to buy back the vase for \$1 million plus interest if the museum wanted to sell it.

He said, in explaining how he first heard of the vase, that Mr. Sarrafian had written to tell him that a Lebanese friend living in Zurich would show it to Mr. Hecht.

He said he could not remember the name of the Lebanese friend, who took him to the home of Fritz Buechi, the Swiss art dealer, who, he said, was already restoring the krater.

Whirlwind Travel
Mr. Hecht was reached by telephone at 7:30 a.m. Zurich time. When told The Times was calling, his response was "How did you find me?" Mr. Hecht had arrived at the hotel after more than a week of whirlwind travel that took him from Rome to Beirut, Beirut to Zurich, Zurich to New York and back to Zurich again.

Deferring plans to begin his day with a couple of sets of tennis, a frequent pastime, he discussed his role in the vase transaction and explained his sudden departure from Rome on Feb. 18.

"I had to go to Beirut anyway. While I was there, I also saw Mr. Sarrafian. I told him that some journalists were doing a smear job on the sale of the vase. I've known Sarrafian for more than 15 years. He is the greatest gentleman. He is sophisticated. He went to a Quaker school and he served with British intelligence. He likes fine foods and wine. It turned me up that some shoddy sensationalists would want to blacken his reputation."

Mr. Hecht did not reveal what other valuable art objects Mr. Sarrafian has in his collection. "He is primarily a coin collector," he said. "I first met him because of coins. I, too, am a coin collector."

The Metropolitan did not divulge the name of the collector until last week, following the Times investigation. Ever since the acquisition of the vase was announced last November, it said that it did not want to jeopardize the possibility of making other purchases from the collector.

"That's My Business"
"Even if I knew what else Mr. Sarrafian has in his collection, I would not reveal it," said Mr. Hecht. "That is Mr. Sarrafian's and my business."

When asked how long he planned to remain in Switzerland, Mr. Hecht replied: "That depends on the Italian police. I want to see if they plan to give me free room and board."

He said, with a chuckle, that prison "wouldn't be bad if I had a cell in Regina Coeli." Regina Coeli is the major prison in Rome. "At Regina Coeli you have a view of the Tiber and can see the Palace of the Farnesina," he said. "Unfortunately, I hear that they are phasing Regina Coeli out and sending everyone to Ribbista. That prison's not so pleasant."

Snowstorms Sweep Southern Italy, Sicily
PALERMO, Sicily, Feb. 28 (AP)—Snowstorms swept much of southern Italy and Sicily today in a late-winter spell which already has damaged blooming almond trees and early crops of peas and other spring vegetables.

Snow fell also on the hills around Palermo, but it soon melted. The temperature dropped to minus five degrees Centigrade—23 Fahrenheit—in the west Sicilian hills. It was so unusually cold for Sicily that schools closed down for the day in many towns. Heavy snowstorms were reported in the Apennines from Ascoli in the north to Avellino, inland from Naples, in the south.

at Flaine
toast Mont Blanc with a "vin chaud" at 8,200 ft

When you step out of the cable car, 8,200 ft. up, pay your own respects to the Giant of the Alps. He looks so close across the valley, you could almost tip glasses together. Flaine the international snow resort. In a class by itself. The Savoie France - Geneva 44 miles

Pope Names A Liberal to Doctrine Post

3 Cardinals Leave Positions in Curia

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Feb. 28 (NYT)—Pope Paul VI, continuing his shuffle of top Vatican officials, today transferred a liberal and ecumenical-minded Belgian Dominican, the Rev. Jerome Hamer, to a key post in the church's body in charge of defending orthodoxy.

Father Hamer became secretary of the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, formerly known as the Holy Office. The congregation is defined as the church's supreme tribunal in matters of doctrine and morals.

The new secretary succeeds another Dominican, the Most Rev. Philippe Paul, a Frenchman. Father Hamer was until now secretary of the Secretariat for Christian Unity, the Vatican's ecumenical department which handles also relations between Catholics and Jews.

Father Hamer's place in the secretariat will be taken by the Rev. Charles Moeller, also a Belgian, who until now served as under secretary in the congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith.

In other personnel changes in the Roman Curia, Maximilian Cardinal de Furstenberg, a Dutchman, leaves the Sacred Congregation for the Eastern Churches, the department in charge of relations with Eastern-rite communities in communion with the papacy; Paolo Cardinal Bertoli, an Italian, withdraws from the Sacred Congregation for the Causes of the Saints, the department that prepares beatifications and canonizations; and Giuseppe Cardinal Perrone, also an Italian, gives up his post as chief penitentiary, or head of the Vatican department judging all cases of conscience.

The institute's report said the skeleton's teeth coincided with those in a sketch of Bormann's made from memory after the war by Bormann's dentist.

The report said Bormann broke his right collar bone in a fall from a horse in 1939, and the skeleton has such a mended break.

The skeleton also fits Bormann's height of 5 feet 5 inches, according to the report.

Dr. Heinz Spengler, director of the Forensic Medicine Institute, said:

The avalanche came 22 hours after another slide in the same region killed another person.

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West German Authorities Rule Skeleton Is Bormann's

also compared the skull with photographs of Bormann and found them identical, he reported.

The skeleton was found in the Lehter freight yard near the wall. Former top Nazis testified after the war that they saw Bormann's body lying in the yard, apparently a suicide.

The report said that in the skeleton's teeth there were traces of glass from what was probably a cyanide capsule of the type used by top Nazis to kill themselves.

Bormann was last definitely seen alive when he left the Chancellery bunker after Hitler killed himself there April 30, 1945.

Since then unconfirmed reports have placed him on about every spot on the globe, ranging from Russia to Latin America.

Teeth Compared
The institute's report said the skeleton's teeth coincided with those in a sketch of Bormann's made from memory after the war by Bormann's dentist.

The report said Bormann broke his right collar bone in a fall from a horse in 1939, and the skeleton has such a mended break.

The skeleton also fits Bormann's height of 5 feet 5 inches, according to the report.

Dr. Heinz Spengler, director of the Forensic Medicine Institute, said:

The avalanche came 22 hours after another slide in the same region killed another person.

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The Short Rope

Let us suppose that a man is drowning 30 feet from shore. A rescuer throws him 10 feet of rope. He drowns. It would scarcely be logical to conclude: "Rope is of no use in the prevention of drowning."

Yet that is the kind of logic enshrined in President Nixon's budget and set forth over the weekend in his radio talk on "Human Resources." Once again, the President blandly asserts that the federal programs enacted in the last decade were "based on the assumption that any human problem could be solved simply by throwing enough federal dollars at it." Money flowed from Washington, according to Mr. Nixon, "in a seemingly inexhaustible flood."

There was no such assumption and no such flood. It is absurd to suggest that sophisticated public servants such as John Gardner and Wilbur Cohen, who served successively as Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare in the Johnson administration, had the illusion that any human problem could be solved by simply spending money. More to the point, the money was not there to be spent. Every Great Society social problem was seriously underfunded—at levels below congressional authorizations—because of spending on the Vietnam war between 1966 and 1969.

The nation has such complex and deep problems in educating children from slum families, in providing decent housing for the poor in big cities, in training the unemployed and the seemingly unemployable, in delivering adequate health care to the elderly and the impoverished, in aiding rural poor on marginal and substandard farms, in rescuing idle youths and strengthening broken families.

In talking about these problems, President Johnson was sometimes guilty of excessive optimism, because some lives are so blighted that they cannot be turned around and some social circumstances are so adverse that progress can only be slow. But President Johnson was right to try to solve them. It does his successor no credit to distort the record.

Some of the social programs enacted in the 1960s need more money. Others need more time. Still others are not working well and can be improved or halted. When experiments are begun, it is in their nature that some will succeed, some fail, and some show mixed results.

These programs need patient, determined leadership, and they need careful evaluation, as sympathetic to goals and objectives as to results. That leadership and that evaluation are what the programs of the 1960s have not received from today's indifferent caretakers.

Instead, all these social initiatives—Medicare, Medicaid, rent supplements, Title One help for children from low-income families, Head Start, Job Corps, community health centers, legal aid for the indigent, and many others—are lumped together and disparaged as ideas that were tried and shown to be a "dismal failure."

It is easy to abandon the difficult effort to help the approximately thirty million who live in poverty, to stigmatize them as drones and welfare cheats, to revert to the old sink-or-swim philosophy. It may even be temporarily popular. The nation has taken that easy way before and lived for a time with its uneasy conscience. But ultimately the struggle for social justice has to be renewed. It will be again.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Celebration in Prague

It was entirely appropriate that Soviet Communist party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev should be the central figure at the official Czechoslovak commemoration of the 25th anniversary of Communist seizure of power in Prague.

The armed takeover of February, 1948, during which Czechoslovakia's democratic regime was destroyed was, after all, planned in Moscow, supervised by a Soviet diplomat sent to Prague for the task, and responsible for turning the once free and flourishing republic into a helpless Soviet satellite.

Five years ago, during the brief Dubcek era, there were a few months during which Prague managed to regain some national independence and some internal liberty. But all that ended after Mr. Brezhnev ordered his troops to invade Czechoslovakia and terminate the Dubcek mutiny. Tens of thousands of Soviet troops remain in Czechoslovakia today, to guarantee that no impertinent acts of independence in Prague will disturb Mr. Brezhnev's composure in the Kremlin.

No one can deny that the practical results of Soviet policy in Czechoslovakia—from Stalin to Brezhnev—have been tidy

and workmanlike so far as enforcing the Muscovite concept of "law and order" is concerned. But that policy is also a source of deep political embarrassment to Mr. Brezhnev. The crude measures taken in the past—both in 1948 and in 1968—to extinguish and to keep extinguished Czechoslovak freedom are highly unpopular in Western Europe, even among many Communists. Soviet conduct in Czechoslovakia is effectively used against Communist parties everywhere in Europe where men vote freely.

Mr. Brezhnev could ease some of the embarrassment by withdrawing his troops from Czechoslovakia and restoring them at the border, where they would be only a few hours from Prague if need for re-entry arose. But Mr. Brezhnev has not yet been willing to make even this minimal concession to the détente spirit he seeks otherwise to further in Europe. Despite all the brave talk and all the recent celebration, the Russian masters of Czechoslovakia must deeply fear the consequences of even a nominal lifting of the Soviet occupation of their Prague satellite.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Defiance in Greece

Strikes and demonstrations by thousands of university students have generated one of the most serious challenges to Greece's military dictatorship since it overthrew the legal government nearly six years ago. Democratic political leaders and professors have given outspoken support to student demands for restoration of academic freedom and university autonomy and for a stronger student voice in academic policy.

Retired officers of high rank, who object to making military service a punishment rather than a duty, have joined the students in protesting a decree that empowers the government to revoke student draft deferment even for minor offenses. This resentment against making the army a "jail," as a group of retired generals put it, is believed to be shared by many officers on active duty.

It is clear that the regime's heavy-handed attempt to put down the student protest has backfired. The cautious initial response to the action of 2,000 students in barricading themselves in the Athens University Law School was in striking contrast to the indiscriminate head-bashing by police in a similar affair last week. The numbers of students and institutions now involved make

ridiculous the government's claim that the protests are the work of "only a handful of extremists" under Communist party orders.

Col. Papadopoulos and his aides are no doubt aware that student demonstrations have often been the forerunner of revolution in Mediterranean countries. Student protests against repression finally provoked the Turkish Army to overthrow Premier Menderes in 1960. The decision to draft protesting students will increase the discontent of Greek officers who already harbor grave doubts about supporting dictatorship.

It is tragic in this evolving situation that many Greeks, including the officer corps, believe the United States wants to keep Col. Papadopoulos in power. This belief has been strongly fortified by the White House decision to allow the U.S. Navy to establish a home port in Athens.

The Nixon administration is said to be having second thoughts about its policy toward Greece and it is reported that the National Security Council may review it. Such a re-examination cannot come too soon for the sake of long-run Greek-American relations as well as for the best interests of each country.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

MARCH 1, 1898
NEW YORK—Each succeeding day brings more rumors to the popular mind, but brings no clearer conception of the cause of the Maine disaster. Even President McKinley and the Navy Department are in the dark as to the opinions held by the Court of Inquiry, and it now seems probable that the finding of that body will not be made public for at least several weeks to come. Meanwhile the city of Havana is quiet.

Fifty Years Ago

MARCH 1, 1923
PARIS—If Mr. William Jennings Bryan hopes to continue his campaign against belief in evolution, it would seem that he has his work "cut out" for him. With the recent discoveries of skulls in Java and Sussex, it would seem that their development, or lack of development, as compared to modern man, tend to give evidence of a certain evolution in man's development. Mr. Bryan now has the floor.



Orphans of the Vietnam War

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The American troops in Vietnam are now down to about 11,000 and the prisoners, despite some delays, are coming home, but nothing has yet been done about the orphans of the storm, and particularly about the children fathered and then abandoned in Vietnam by American servicemen.

This is one of the continuing tragedies of the war. The State and Defense Departments say they have no official figures on the number of illegitimate children left behind by the departing GIs, and no way of getting accurate information on the problem, but private estimates range from 15,000 to over 100,000.

Even in the case of an American soldier wanting to bring his own illegitimate child back to the United States, the problem of doing so is very complicated.

Legal Complications

An illegitimate child born in the United States naturally acquires all the rights of a citizen because of the place of its birth, but one born overseas must be "legitimate" or face an almost impossible set of legal complications before being allowed to enter the United States.

Harry J. Hennessy of New York City raises a moral question about this situation: "The progeny of our military personnel and Vietnamese girls," he writes, "are often branded as outcasts or half-breeds in Vietnamese society. Yet by virtue of blood, these children have as much right to be citizens of the United States as of Vietnam. Don't we Americans have responsibilities, morally compelling ones, to these children? To me they are the most pathetic of all the victims of the war."

This, of course, is a highly controversial question both within the executive and the legislative branches, but it is at least timely. For the Nixon administration is now in the process of drafting legislation to provide economic aid to both North and South Vietnam, and unless the issue is now brought directly to the attention of the public, it could easily be overlooked among all the other more dramatic arguments over aid to Vietnam.

Among the issues to be considered are the following:

• Should the U.S. government insist that part of the economic aid be set aside specifically to assist the abandoned children of GIs in South Vietnam?

• Should the military regulations and laws be amended to simplify the procedures for a soldier who wishes to bring his legal wife and children back to this country?

• Same for a serviceman who wants to take responsibility for raising his own illegitimate child?

• At a time when more Americans are seeking to adopt children than there are children for adoption, should the immigration laws and adoption regulations be changed to deal with this specific problem of the abandoned Vietnam children?

Sen. Harrison Williams Jr., of New Jersey, has introduced a bill, now buried in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, to create a temporary Vietnam child care agency to help particularly those children fathered by U.S. servicemen.

The South Vietnamese government, however, places strict barriers against permitting children of GIs to leave the country, and also objects to special aid for the half-American children if it is not also available to Vietnamese children whose parents were killed in the war.

Nevertheless, there is a prece-

dent for dealing generously with the problem. After the French forces were driven out of Vietnam in 1954, the French government offered citizenship and educational assistance to the illegitimate children of French soldiers.

The U.S. Embassy in Saigon, which is closer to the problem of the abandoned children than officials here, has been urging the South Vietnamese government to pass a modern adoption law that would allow Vietnamese children born out of wedlock to be adopted by American families, "while protecting the rights of the children."

But even if this were done, the laws of the United States, passed in 1952 to deal with normal situations, are not relevant to the special conditions of the war and its human consequences.

Accordingly, the immediate problem here is to raise the question to the level of official and public attention. People will agree and disagree over Pearl Buck's conclusion that "We Americans must take up our responsibility because we helped bring these children into the world," but at least the question should be faced and debated.

Museums, Ethics and Antiquities

By John Canaday

NEW YORK—Great works of art over the last several thousand years have been pillaged, burned, bombed, neglected, discarded, ground up for lime if of marble, melted down if of gold or bronze, used to line shoes if on canvas—this in Germany during the last days of World War II—painted out, broken up, thrown away, and now then reverently preserved.

The wonder is that we have anything left to provide stock for our museums. The most sensational discovery of a work of art in many years, with a surrounding galaxy of other sensations, including the price paid for it, is of course the Metropolitan Museum's new Greek vase, which, within the period of hardly more than a week, has made the name of Euphronios, its painter—known, until now, to only a handful of people—almost as well known to New Yorkers as that of Leonardo da Vinci.

And in an odd way Euphronios was the Leonardo of Greek vase painters, holding as he did a paramount reputation at the climax of a cultural development—and, although it is not considered polite to say so, infected as he was by a similar stylistic leukemia that no one seems willing to recognize.

Ethical Catalyst

That, however, is a matter of esthetic appraisal, and the Euphronios vase has become, at the moment, not so much a work of art as an ethical catalyst. Its acquisition under circumstances yet (if ever) to be clarified, has revealed the point of crisis that has been reached in a changing

code of ethics in the field of buying, selling, collecting and preserving works of art.

From one point of view, old-fashioned but convenient for museums the world over, any work of art that reaches one of these havens is thus incorporated forever into a cultural heritage that otherwise might have lost it. The eternal example is that of the Elgin Marbles, lowered from their places on the Parthenon pediments and taken to England in 1808. They are still the glories of the British Museum in London and might otherwise have been destroyed in a Greece that at that time was impotent to preserve its heritage.

But if the Elgin Marbles seem an indisputable argument in favor of preservation by rape, the argument holds only under the terms of a statute of limitations that archaeologists now want to see observed. The pillage of works of art as now carried on may result in the preservation of one, but only at the cost of hundreds of others, and at the cost, too, of our knowledge of the history of civilization, which is what archaeologists are interested in.

One archaeologist, who will be granted an absolute by his colleagues on Judgment Day (archaeology being today as nearly a religion as it is a profession) has said that we have nothing more to learn from Euphronios tombs, and that hence it makes no difference if the Euphronios vase was illegally excavated and then smuggled.

Such an argument simply cannot be abided by archaeologists. If something as rare as a Euphro-

Another Palestinian Looks at Hussein

By Nasri Atalla

AMMAN—Fayaz Turki claims competence to express the views of "the Palestinians" regarding Jordan and King Hussein (HT, Feb. 8). He is certainly not speaking for me or the vast majority of the many thousands of other Palestinians living in Jordan with many of whom I have daily contact. He speaks, at best, for a dwindling, increasingly more extreme and increasingly isolated, minority who are unfamiliar with Jordan today and emotionally biased about the past. It is encouraging to see the International Herald Tribune concerned with the Palestinian problem; it is discouraging to see this concern expressed in so emotional, so unrepresentative and so factually inaccurate an article.

Unfortunately, it is impossible to take a referendum of kind out by any other objective means what "the Palestinians" want. Common sense says they don't all want the same thing. But I cannot, and certainly Mr. Turki cannot, speak for all of them. That is why I tried to let the facts and the actions of most of my fellow Palestinians speak for themselves. Undoubtedly, more than a million Palestinians in occupied and free Jordan live, work, vote, raise and educate their children here by choice. They do not leave, though they are free to do so. They show no signs of enlisting under that discredited leadership with which Mr. Turki appears to associate himself. So, don't assume to speak for us, Mr. Turki.

Rights Enjoyed

In law and in fact, King Hussein speaks for more Palestinians than does anyone else. Whether Mr. Turki likes it or not, by the historic resolution of Jericho, April 24, 1950, acting through their established political institutions, representatives of both banks of the kingdom, chose to unify. Mr. Turki converts this history to the assertion that "King Abdullah's army annexed nearly half of Palestine." For over 22 years, Palestinians and Transjordanians have lived together, with equal civil and political rights, both serving in government and holding political positions, high and low, without discrimination. I am myself a young Palestinian career official, now serving as personal secretary to His Majesty. My father, who practiced law in Haifa until 1948, now has a flourishing law practice in the capital of Jordan.

Amman, as do many other of his Palestinian colleagues.

We Palestinians, whether still in the occupied West Bank or living on the East Bank, enjoy full civil and political rights in Jordan. We have received rights and opportunities in Jordan offered by no other Arab country, which may be why the vast majority of the refugees from Palestine chose to stay in Jordan. We can live where we choose, work where we choose, we go to the same schools, have access to the same courts, vote in the same elections. No other Arab country has been so generous. We can travel abroad on Jordanian passports, we serve in the government and the armed forces, all without discrimination. In fact, half the present cabinet are Palestinians. If Mr. Turki would come to Amman and walk down any main street, he could satisfy himself very quickly that Palestinians play their full, and a major, role in the economic life of Jordan. Yet, we are the people whose lot he describes as "vicious and degrading."

His misinformation on the events of September, 1970, is equally great. I know. I was here. He does not mention the months of growing anarchy, violence and bloodshed inflicted on Amman and, indeed, all of Jordan. He does not mention the agreements made and repeatedly violated by his so-called "Palestinian leaders," before the government, in September, called on the army to restore law and order.

Mr. Turki tries to depict the 1970 confrontation between the Jordanian Army and the PLO as a "youth movement" as between Bedouin and Palestinian. The facts contradict him. The Jordan Army consisted in 1970 of at least 50 percent Palestinians. Like the Royal Artillery detachment, which I visited along with J.P. Chauvel of Le Figaro newspaper, during an engagement, we noted that 90 percent of the men manning and firing those artillery pieces were Palestinians, suffering losses while resisting the attacks of Mr. Turki's chosen "Palestinian leaders." He apparently admires those who bombed and terrorized in the streets of Amman; yet their only achievement was to bring misery to the ordinary people of Amman, Palestinians and East Bankers alike, while their purported enemy across the river went untouched. The facts of 1970 have clearly shown us all here that it was a confrontation between law and order against anarchy, rather than between Jordanian and Palestinian.

Stop Blaming Others

In any event, it is time to stop blaming others and start blaming ourselves for our past failures and mistakes, our disunity and our abdication of reason in favor of emotion. This would be a good time for Mr. Turki, for one, to do so. As an intelligent Palestinian, he could make a valuable contribution if he would prescribe some remedies and give some guidelines for realistic and effective pursuit of the Palestinian cause instead of attacking the one Arab head of state who has treated the Palestinians as full fellow countrymen.

King Hussein is too known and too highly respected in the Western world to need my defense against Mr. Turki's invective. But, I must reiterate, I object strongly to his asserting that he, or his chosen present Palestinian leaders, have any competence to speak for the hundreds of thousands of my Palestinian fellow Jordanians. I don't think King Hussein need worry about Mr. Turki's warning that his policy will "collide head on with the rigor and consistency of the present Palestinian leaders' ideology."

Objective Western journalists have recorded the decline of Mr. Turki's friends into a small, frustrated minority, out of touch with most Palestinians, out of touch with reality, and more and more ineffectual terrorism. If Mr. Turki has something better than worn-out rhetoric and historical unreality to offer the Palestinian people, if he wants to help the Palestinian people, not just perpetuate a history of posturing at their expense, if he has an alternative to King Hussein's pursuit of the "groundswell for a peace settlement in the Middle East" to do something for the Palestinian people, then, why doesn't he write to King Hussein? I am sure he will have an attentive reader and get a thoughtful and constructive reply.

Mr. Atalla is personal secretary to King Hussein.

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BRUSSELS

Béjart Tries
A 'Shocking'
'La Traviata'

By David Stevens

BRUSSELS, Feb. 28 (UPI)—The two sides of the funny-money thousand-lira note thrown round in the gambling scene of the new production of "La Traviata" that opened here last night bear two portraits—a quizzical, if not actually grim G. Veron on one side, and on the other the broadly smiling visage of Maurice Béjart sticking out of Verdi's shirt collar.

It was more than a publicity gag for this decidedly Béjart's "Traviata," even though he did not tamper with the music, and as might be expected from his choreographer and all-round theater man, a "Traviata" not like any other you have seen. In pseudo-geological terms, last night's experience might be described as a layer of social history topped by a thick layer of Dumas fils (with traces of Sarah Bernhardt), then a thin admixture of librettist Flaubert, blending with a rich vein of Verdon soil beneath, and, often breaking through, the Béjartian crust.

For Béjart, the *traviata*, the "strayed one" of the title part, is a mythical figure on the scale of Don Giovanni, Faust and Tristan, an universally known figure it is time to turn the myth inside out and see what is inside.

"Shocking" He also had in mind that when "La Traviata" was first performed in Venice in 1853, it was only one year after the Dumas play, only one year after the Dumas novel on which that was based, and not much older than the personal experiences and real people that Dumas had and wrote about. It was shocking, then, per se, history, says, to see a contemporary subject on the stage reserved for gods and heroes, myths and allegories. But why do you shock people with "La Traviata" today?

The curtain goes up during therelude to show Violetta dying, and everything after that seems to take place in a dream, which she conjures up, the kind of love she has never known, her brief, cold-hearted, mercenary life. When the opening bars of the first scene explode to the feverish gaiety of her party, the lights go up, the drapes around the bed disappear, and she is almost alone on stage, surrounded by a replica of the balconies of the Théâtre de Mommie—elaborately designed by Thierry Boquet—filled with characters in evening dress. Playgoers and spectators at the same time.

Almost alone, for her constant companion through the four acts is an imitation of Béjart—called D. in the program (Alexandre Dumas, manipulating the puppets of his play, or sometimes a surrogate for Alfredo, or for Violetta herself) and danced by Jörg Ammer.

Almost never do the principal characters, or minor ones, come in contact with Violetta. The kind of contact with Alfredo in proscenium box, and his offstage spruce of "Up of felice" comes from the balcony of the real auditorium.

Fantastic Scene The scene at Violetta's country house is a fantastic, art nouveau, decadent garden, with Violetta in

Chanel Drops Designer

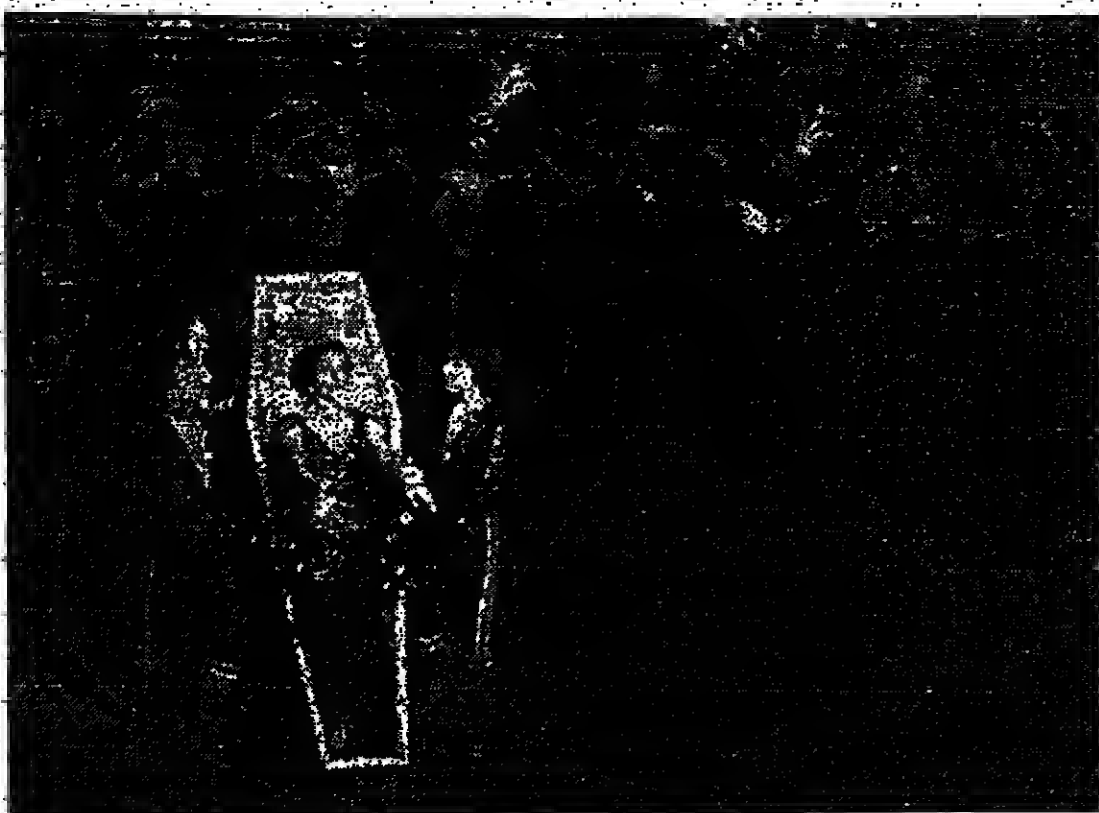
PARIS, Feb. 28 (UPI)—The house of Chanel announced yesterday that it has terminated its contract with Gaston Berthelet, who took over as designer after Coco Chanel died in 1971. The name of his replacement has not yet been released.

BALZAC (VO - ELY. 52.70)
BONAPARTE (VO - DAN. 12.12)
ACTION REPUBLICQUE (VO - VOL. 51.33)
GUAS (VO - ODE. 89.22)
MAX LINDER (VF - PBO. 40.04)

HUMPHREY
BOGART
DE RETOUR!

CASABLANCA
MICHAEL CURTIZ
IN THE FILM OF
MICHAEL CURTIZ

CASABLANCA
MICHAEL CURTIZ
IN THE FILM OF
MICHAEL CURTIZ



Violetta in a Bernhardt-type entrance for gambling scene of "Traviata."

pants and hip-high boots seemingly unaware of Alfredo, who for his part sings "Del mio bollente spirito" as if he were in a trance. The elder Germont enters from an auditorium balcony, moves to a proscenium box as his duet with Violetta continues, then to the onstage balcony where he is joined by the tiny bourgeois family he is singing about, and finally descends to Violetta's stage with manifestly ambiguous feelings.

Violetta, meanwhile, as the smug father has been hacking away at her new happiness, has been agitatedly working on, then tearing down, a pseudo-Hellenic statue with prominent genitalia. The gambling scene finds the stage balconies filled with characters seemingly enclosed in gold. The floor is one big roulette wheel, and Violetta is carried in (another Bernhardt touch) in a luxurious coffin and, arms outstretched, she becomes the wheel for a demonic game played with gold bars. It is the most striking touch of the evening, and a genuine relief from the usual witless ballet that comes with this music.

Under Alfredo's embittered assaults, Violetta collapses, onto the shivering nude body of A. D., who during the finale has been doing a tortured dance with his backside to the audience. Despite a communal gasp when he first appears, no one in the real audience seems upset, and when the curtain drops on the act there is laughter of various kinds. It is getting harder to *épater le bourgeois*.

Finally, back to the deathbed, which becomes a boat as the draperies become sails and the canopy a mast. The trip across the River Styx is at hand, and Violetta makes it standing up and bathed in radiant light, very much like Isolde at the end of

Wieland Wagner's final version of "Tristan." Yet neither she nor Alfredo have come any closer to each other than their own imaginations and false conceptions of each other.

Points Underlined

A number of Béjart's ideas are striking, and perfectly valid from a literary and historical point of view. One problem, however, is that Béjart is not one to hint or suggest. He underlines his points five times and hits you over the head with them.

Another is that Verdi simply is not as amenable to the mythical approach as Wagner, to pick the most obvious comparison. The music is for real people, not symbols, and so Verdi's revenge was that when the music was well represented it tended to take over from Béjart, and when it was not, it tended to undermine him.

Manos Hadjidakis, who conducted, is not really a professional opera conductor. He is better known as a composer, especially for the films of Jules Dassin. He had his problems, such as trying to keep a duet together when the principals were 50 feet from each other, but given half a chance he brought considerable sensitivity to the score.

Of the singers, only Vasso Pantonlou escaped the fate of being a puppet—partly by design and partly because she is a lovely young woman with a warm, communicative lyric soprano. Her voice is not really suited for the brilliance of the first act, but in the anguish of the Act III finale and the desperation of "Addio del passato" she captured the audience in a thoroughly traditional way—all the time doing absolutely everything Béjart asked of her with total aplomb.

Edoardo Gineza was the pleas-

ant, light-voiced Alfredo, and Victor Godfrey, sounding somewhat under the weather vocally, was labored and gruff as the elder Germont—although that fit nicely in with Béjart's unsuitable view of the character.

Arts Agenda

Repeating a format used first last season in the presentation of contemporary music, French Radio-Television has scheduled a series of programs that include concerts of different music by the same composers at 8:30 p.m. and 8:30 p.m., with a buffet and meeting with composers and performers in between. Each set of concerts is arranged to include three composers from different chronological periods, and the concerts this year will be devoted to French musicians. The first concert, March 13, will include works by Ernest Fanelli (a student of Alkan and contemporary of Debussy), Olivier Messiaen, and Alain Banquart. Later concerts will be March 20, 27, April 3 and 9.

An exhibit entitled "Visible and Invisible," which runs from March 10 to May 6 at the Moderna Museet in Stockholm, is described as a comprehensive presentation of the photographic, electronic and computer produced picture and of the picture world that science has developed in recent years.

Leontyne Price will sing the title role of "Aida" at Covent Garden for the first time there in 14 seasons on March 23, 27 and 31, when the opera is revived by the London company. Christa Ludwig will be Amneris, Ludovic Spies, Radames and Charles Mackerras will conduct.

What Goes Outside the Wine

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, Feb. 28 (UPI)—A few months ago the news broke that California winemakers were pressuring the U.S. government to require all imported wines to enter the United States in standard American bottles of one-fifth of a U.S. gallon.

There was an immediate outcry from European exporters because the increased costs of specialized bottling for the American market would make their wines less competitive, but the Californians have a point.

The United States may be out of step with the rest of the world in still using a medieval measuring system, but bottle sizes and shapes vary enormously not only within nationally metric Europe but even within certain European countries.

In France, the standard-size bottle holds 75 centiliters, in Italy 75 centiliters and in Germany and Switzerland 70 centiliters, all of them referred to as "cheater bottles" by the Californians because the American fifth holds more—75.7 centiliters.

Italy, with its straw-covered baroque spiral pillars, is no doubt the worst offender, but France has an equally confusing, if more subtle, range of sizes and shapes.

Standard

The standard Bordeaux and Burgundy bottles, widely used in other regions, hold the "standard" 75 centiliters. No one is likely to object to the fact that champagne bottles hold 50 centiliters more, but they might be unpleasantly surprised to discover that the elongated Alsatian bottle holds only 72 centiliters.

On the other hand, the lesser Alsatian wines—Edelswecker, Sylvaner and Klevener—often appear in ordinary bottles as does one bottle of Chateau Chalon from the Jura holds a mere 65 centiliters, not to mention the half-liter Beaujolais pot.

There are more shapes than sizes of bottles but the shape is either strictly traditional or intended to be distinctive as in the slightly elongated Anjou bottle and the Coca-Cola-shaped Provence bottle. Furthermore, certain wine firms have come out with what they would no doubt like to think of as "personalized" bottles.

None of this is meaningful except for four features—the punt in the bottom of red wine and champagne bottles, the thickness of the glass, the color and the

shoulder of red-wine bottles, especially Bordeaux.

The punt serves to catch the deposit of red wines in a narrow ring instead of across the whole bottom of the bottle, which makes it easier to pour out clear wine and to lose less when you reach the deposit.

Without Racks

For champagne, the punt allows the bottles to be stacked without racks, upside down, so that, after the deposit from the second fermentation, which makes the sparkle, has been brought down onto the cork by remuage (turning and shaking the bottles).

The shoulder of red wines makes it easier to see the deposit sliding toward the neck when decanting a wine and to keep it from entering the decanter. This is no doubt why Bordeaux bottles, which throw down the most deposit, have rather sharp shoulders.

Most bottles are dark green or brown to protect the wine from light, and the thickness of sparkling-wine bottles keeps them from exploding under the six atmospheres of pressure they contain.

As if all this were not enough, some wines come in several sizes of the same shape, often with confusing size names. Thus a jeroboam of champagne contains the equivalent of four bottles while a jeroboam of Bordeaux holds six.

Here are the names and contents of Bordeaux and champagne sizes:

Bordeaux
Fillette, half-bottle.
Bottle, 75 centiliters.
Magnum, 2 bottles.
Marie-Jeanne, 3 1/3 bottles (2.5 liters).
Double magnum, 4 bottles.
Jeroboam, 6 bottles.
Imperial, 8 bottles.

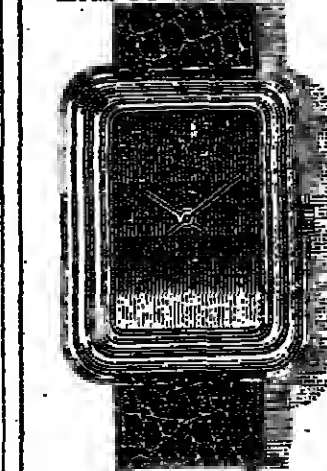
Champagne
Split (quart), 1/4 bottle.
Pint (demi), 1/2 bottle.
Medium, 3/4 bottle.

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LONDON

Romantic Clothes for the Health-Food Crowd

By Hebe Dorsey

LONDON, Feb. 28 (UPI)—Laura Ashley is responsible for the revival of romantic fashions in England. Hers is a nostalgic, 19th-century-cottage look, with garden smocks, sunbonnets, parasols, ruffles, high necks, puffed sleeves and even bustles, all done in fresh flower prints.

Although another British designer, Gina Fratini, started the look, Mrs. Ashley made a killing by producing it in a much cheaper price range, (from £5 and £10).

"I think it's nice for women to look pretty and gay and attractive but it's really so important for them to be expensively dressed," Mrs. Ashley said.

Mrs. Ashley is Welsh and her husband, Bernard, is Welsh "by adoption." We are essentially country people," he likes to say, "motivated by a feeling for the country. That's why we only use natural fibers." The couple started with a fabric factory 18 years ago. Neither had any training in design. Just a flair and a keen interest in handicrafts. Their cottages are all inspired by 18th and 19th-century fabrics and the accent is on traditional designs, from rustic gingham and patchwork prints to delicate flower-sprigged patterns.

Kitchen Table

Working on the kitchen table, they produced small articles like table mats and napkins and tea towels and started selling them to specialty shops in London.

"Then we thought we might as well do aprons, which proved a good idea, and the next thing I made was a garden smock, though it was a complete garment like a dress," Mrs. Ashley said. "They caught on so fast that we went on."

Mrs. Ashley does not regard what she is doing as "fashion." As a matter of fact, originally she intended her dresses to be casual wear for the house or garden. However, the English girls wear them just about everywhere, including in the heart of London, despite their definitely costume look.

"We appeal to the health-food crowd," Mrs. Ashley said, "the arty group and the students—



The Laura Ashley look in a full-length cotton dress with petticoat.

quiet, bookish people really. We have whole families coming to us—fresh-faced sort of people looking for fresh clothes."

England must be full of them because the Ashley's success has been colossal. They now have a factory in Wales, employing 700 people, turning out half a million dresses a year that sell in three shops in London and two in the countryside. "We're opening in Oxford any minute now," Mrs. Ashley said, "and Geneva very soon."

One of the reasons for the Ashley's success ("On Saturdays, we have to close the doors, and let people in one at a time—it's embarrassing"), is that "English people love the countryside. Even if they live in the center of London," Mrs. Ashley said. "Another thing about English people is that a lot of them have antique furniture and they like a dress which has the same sort of feeling."

Mrs. Ashley lives and works in Wales. "I'm very cut off," she said, "and that's very good, I think. Otherwise I might be influenced. I'm completely unaware of what goes on in other shops. You might say I work in the dark. But it's not dark to me. Because I work very much from figures. After a few years, if you know your kind of customers, you have no problems, really, as to what they want."

Behind it all, Mrs. Ashley explains her clothes in terms of her own subdued femininity. "In Wales," she said, "our men are larger than life. Women like it that way. Back there, we can't understand that women's lib attitude. Of course, if a woman wants to be an architect, she shouldn't be frustrated. But women should be home, really, raising the kids and baking apple pie."

For the first time, the British

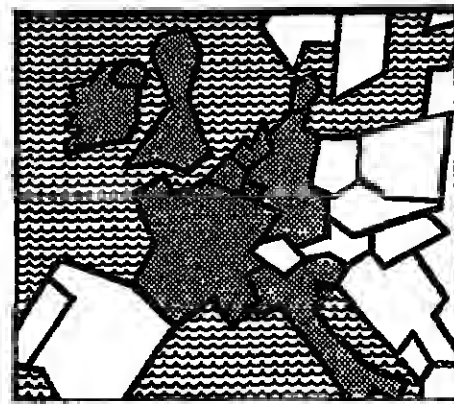
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| —1972-73— Stocks and S's. Net | | | | | | | —1972-73— Stocks and S's. Net | | | | | | | —1972-73— Stocks and S's. Net | | | | | | | |
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Bayer Profit Soars by 25% During Year Increase to Be Used to Boost Reserves

COLOGNE, Feb. 28 (Reuters).—Bayer AG parent company net profit rose 24.5 percent last year, rising to 277 million deutsche marks from the previous year's 224 million DM.

In a letter to shareholders today the chemical concern noted that net profit was calculated on the basis of an unchanged 6.50-M DM dividend.

Turnover at the parent company rose 8 percent to 6.78 billion DM, with domestic sales rising 5.5 percent to 2.95 billion DM and exports rising 9.9 percent to 3.83 billion DM. Exports as a percentage of total turnover rose to 56.5 percent from 55.5 percent.

Bayer said worldwide turnover rose 8.5 percent last year to 13.93 billion DM. The company said worldwide group profits also improved but final figures are not yet available.

Bayer reported that it plans to put the increase in profits last year to shareholders' reserves rather than raising the dividend.

The company said that selling prices dropped about 3 percent last year, but greater capacity utilization had offset the price decline and higher costs.

Sté. Générale de Banque
BRUSSELS, Feb. 28 (Reuters).—Sté. Générale de Banque reported today that last year's net profit dropped slightly to 1.12 billion francs from 1.13 billion francs in 1971.

The bank declared a dividend of 137 francs, up from 141 francs.

Strong Upturn Is Confirmed in Germany

BONN, Feb. 28 (Reuters).—The economics ministry's latest monthly report confirms a strong upward trend in the West German economy, with new housing starting and factory orders beginning to appear on the labor market.

Foreign orders play a major role in the upturning and domestic investment intentions are a further important expansionary force, the report states.

As a result, production in the past few months has risen considerably.

The ministry warns, however, that the increase in overall demand must be kept within bounds the turnaround in prices, which the government hopes for in 1973, to be achieved.

Controls Required
The package of stabilization measures decided on by the cabinet 10 days ago—imposing a 10 percent surcharge on corporations and top income taxes, freezing a billion-mark stability loan and taking depreciation allowances to building less attractive—must be supported by corresponding wage and price policies from labor and business.

The international currency measures decided on Feb. 12 stopped the inflow of dollars into Germany and should allow the Bundesbank to pursue a tight domestic money credit policy, the report says.

In the fourth quarter of 1972, industrial orders, seasonally adjusted, were 9 1/2 percent higher than in the third quarter.

Demand from domestic buyers rose 6 percent and from outside Germany by 21 percent. The capital goods sector, in particular, benefited from the higher level of foreign demand, with orders rising by nearly 30 percent.

Domestic orders to this sector rose 6 1/2 percent, the report adds.

Money Growth Slows
FRANKFURT, Feb. 28 (AP-DJ).—Money expansion slowed considerably in January from December but high foreign exchange inflows during the monetary crisis early this month are likely to have reversed the money trend, the Bundesbank said today.

The central bank said the money stock (currency in circulation plus sight deposits) declined 1.4 billion deutsche marks in January from December but, at a total of about 128 billion DM, it was still up 12.5 percent from a year ago. In December the money stock rose 14.5 percent from the year-earlier month, it noted.

Seasonally adjusted, the money stock rose at an annual rate of 8 percent in the November-January period, the Bundesbank said. In the August-December period the annual rate was 9 percent.

Japan's Reserves Rise \$1.2 Billion in Month

TOKYO, Feb. 28 (AP-DJ).—Japan's official reserves of gold, special drawing rights and foreign currencies totaled \$10.67 billion at the end of February, up \$1.21 billion from the end of January, the Finance Ministry announced today.

It attributed the sharp gain, which followed a \$500-million decline in Japan's reserves during January, to large-scale sales of dollar-denominated bills during the recent currency crisis.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Sony to Produce TV Sets in U.K.

Sony plans to establish a color television assembly plant at Bridgend, south Wales, to produce about 3,000 receivers a month. Output will gradually increase to 10,000 sets a month, Sony says.

Company officials indicate that Britain's entry into the Common Market was an important factor in the decision to set up a local assembly plant. They say it will probably be some time before the plant can meet demand in the British market, but "at a suitable time" Sony will consider exporting sets from the plant to European countries.

The company has also announced the creation of Sony France SA, an equally-owned venture with the Banque de Paris group. The company will initially take over sales and servicing of Sony products in France and plans call for eventual production.

AEG Earnings Improved in 1972

AEG-Telefunken says its earnings from "current business" improved in 1972, although reserves had to be tapped to balance some nonrecurring losses. In an initial 1972 report to shareholders, the company says this extraordinary deficit was caused by expenditures connected with restructuring the concern and orders contracted some time ago at fixed prices. Actual profit figures have not been given, but the company has already indicated operational income would be about unchanged at 5.30 billion deutsche marks a share and the dividend unchanged at 5 DM a share.

Natomas Group Strikes Sumatra Oil

A group headed by Natomas has drilled an exploratory well off southeast Sumatra, in Indonesia, that has flowed a total of 6,620 barrels of

crude oil a day. The well, known as Nara 1, is six miles southeast of the Cinda oilfield, which has been producing oil from the same two formations since September 1971. A Natomas subsidiary, Independent Indonesian American Petroleum Co., has a 58.4 percent interest in the group.

Under the production-sharing contract, Pertamina, the state-owned oil company, would get 65 percent of any oil and gas production. Meanwhile, in Los Angeles, Natomas reported it is "looking for substantial increases" in earnings and revenues in 1973. The company recently reported 1972 earnings of \$3.4 million, or 88 cents a share, on revenues of \$90.4 million.

German, Arab Banks in Link

Three West German banks and two Arab bank groups have founded a new German-Arab bank consortium with headquarters in Luxembourg. Associated in the consortium, called Union des Banques Arabes et Européennes, are Commerzbank, Bayerische Vereinsbank, Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, Union des Banques Arabes et Françaises and Amman's Arab Bank Ltd. A branch bank will shortly open in Frankfurt. The Luxembourg bank will start operation next month.

Russians Develop Emission Device

Soviet scientists have developed a new catalyst to combat toxic exhaust gases from diesel and gasoline engines, Tass news agency reports. The catalyst is synthesized from copper, chromium and aluminum oxides. Tass says these chemicals replace costly platinum and palladium used in other emission control methods. Tests have shown that the catalyst is capable of purifying emissions "almost completely," Tass says.

In Relaxation of Economic Secrecy

Russians Disclose Steel Output Figures

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Feb. 28 (NYT).—The Soviet Union, in an apparent relaxation of economic secrecy, has disclosed for the first time since World War II the production of its major steel mills.

The lifting of traditional secrecy seemed to reflect increasing confidence of the authorities that this country has moved to the forefront of the world's steel producers, surpassing the United States.

In 1972, for the second consecutive year, total steel production was higher than in the United States, which still has greater production capacity but where economic conditions and large steel imports have depressed domestic output.

The new Soviet data were disclosed as part of a review of the iron and steel industry published in the industrial weekly Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta. The review contained a listing of 10 major steel mills with their output in 1970 and 1971 and the planned 1973 production.

Not a Trend
The disclosure did not appear to signify a general lifting of secrecy. Many production figures, particularly in the non-ferrous and chemical industries, are still secret. The extent of this nation's large petroleum reserves is also not disclosed.

The steel figures showed the Ural steel center of Magnitogorsk to be still in the lead, with a 1972 production of 13.5 million metric tons, an increase of 1 million metric tons scheduled for this year. The figures seemed to confirm that, after an earlier eastward shift of production capacity, the industry is now being built up also in the European regions west of the Urals, where most of the country's population and manufacturing are concentrated.

The renewed emphasis on building up the industry in European areas has been in response to economic realities. An earlier aim, in part politically motivated, was to distribute steel mill and other heavy industry more or less uniformly throughout the nation. This has proved uneconomical because the basic coal and iron resources and steel markets were not always available.

The presence of large iron-ore resources and of the principal steel-consuming markets in the European portion of the country has pulled the industry increasingly in that direction in recent years.

Out of a national output of 136 million metric tons last year, the European mill accounted for 58 percent, the Urals for 31 percent and steel plants in Siberia and other Asian areas for 11 percent.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing market rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges

| | Feb. 28, 1973 | Previous |
|----------------------|---------------|----------|
| London (per £) | 2.4545 | 2.4545 |
| Paris (per FF) | 6.55 | 6.55 |
| Belgium (per BF) | 33.33 | 33.33 |
| Germany (per DM) | 2.322 | 2.322 |
| Switzerland (per SF) | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| France (per FF) | 6.55 | 6.55 |
| Italy (per LI) | 1.36 | 1.36 |
| Spain (per Ptas) | 166.67 | 166.67 |
| Japan (per ¥) | 360 | 360 |
| Sweden (per Kr) | 4.66 | 4.66 |
| Norway (per Kr) | 4.76 | 4.76 |
| Denmark (per Kr) | 13.66 | 13.66 |
| Finland (per Mk) | 5.94 | 5.94 |
| Portugal (per Esc) | 200 | 200 |
| Greece (per Dr) | 34 | 34 |
| Turkey (per Liras) | 1.80 | 1.80 |
| Yen (per ¥) | 360 | 360 |

At 10:00 a.m. Commercial

Belgian Price Index Up

BRUSSELS, Feb. 28 (AP-DJ).—Belgium's consumer price index increased 0.5 percent in February to 110.46 (1971 equals 100) from 109.85 in January, the Economic Affairs Ministry announced today.

It attributed the sharp gain, which followed a \$500-million decline in Japan's reserves during January, to large-scale sales of dollar-denominated bills during the recent currency crisis.

Litton Hits Snags on New U.S. Contract Army Detects Flaws in Weapons System

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Feb. 28 (AP-DJ).—Litton Industries, whose troubles on a big Navy shipbuilding program have brought it national notoriety, also has serious problems on another of its major defense jobs—a \$137 million Army contract.

The Army has revealed that it has been conducting an "extensive review" of the contract since last August, and that the probe is nearing completion.

The program, called Tacfire, is an automated system for directing artillery fire on the battlefield.

Both the Army and Litton acknowledge that Tacfire has bugs in it—what the Army calls "software and hardware deficiencies."

It appears clear there has been a \$15 million cost growth since the contract was awarded five years ago. And there are signs it may exceed the present authorized ceiling by another \$15 million or more.

Despite rumors that the firm's contract to mass produce Tacfire is in jeopardy, company spokesmen have expressed confidence that there is no such threat.

For its part, the Army speaks of expecting "some changes" in the Tacfire program, but gives no hint of whether a change in contractors is contemplated.

There should be an answer soon, April 1, Litton says, is the contract deadline for an Army decision on whether to go into production.

© Los Angeles Times.

Ship Deliveries Delayed

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Feb. 28 (AP-DJ).—Litton Industries said yesterday that delivery of five merchant ships for American President Lines and Farrell Lines will be delayed slightly.

Litton replied to a statement by Rep. Les Aspin, D., Wis., who said Litton would be liable for about \$15 million in late fees for the merchant ships. Litton said "we won't come near that."

The original \$180-million contract provided for eight container ships to the two lines. Three have been delivered, Litton said. It noted that September of this year is the deadline for delivery of all eight ships.

U.S. Steel Officials Warn Capacity Limit Is Nearing

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 28 (AP-DJ).—U.S. economic planners may be overestimating idle capacity of the nation's steel firms, industry officials indicate.

"All over Washington there are economic planners who think our industry has lots of idle capacity. It can turn on with the flip of a switch," says William H. Roesch, chairman and president of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. "But," he adds, "it just isn't so."

Raw-steel production, a key indicator of industrial activity, has climbed nearly 9 percent since Jan. 1. The 2.89 million tons poured during the week ended Feb. 10 is within 2.5 percent of the record 2.96 million tons poured in May 1971, when users were stockpiling in anticipation of a possible strike.

Current activity certainly signals a boom for the steelmakers. But according to men like Mr. Roesch, it also signals that the industry is quickly running out of capacity and that steel shortages could be just around the corner.

Edwin H. Golt, retiring chairman of both U.S. Steel Corp. and the American Iron and Steel Institutes, estimates that 23 million tons of capacity will have to be added before 1980 at a cost of about \$6.6 billion if the steelmakers are to meet future demand.

Projections Doubtful
Such projections are open to question, however, because it is not known precisely how much steel U.S. mills currently can produce. The lack of a solid capacity figure is troubling because steel capacity is at the core of a host of issues that are vital to industry and government. Among the issues are steel prices and profits, the necessity for import legislation, anti-pollution laws and their costs, and the shape of U.S. investment tax policy.

The steel industry is already lobbying for federal assistance—both direct and indirect—to finance the capacity gap industry officials say is looming. With profits just beginning to recover from a three-year slump and with a staggering \$5 billion in long-term debt already on its books, the industry contends it cannot afford the \$2 billion or so a year that would be needed through the end of this decade to expand its steelmaking capability and clean up the environmental hazards caused by existing mills.

French Prices Stable

PARIS, Feb. 28 (AP-DJ).—The French cost of living remained stable in January, with the retail price index unchanged from December, the Finance Ministry announced yesterday. The stability reflected the anti-inflationary measures, involving massive cuts in the value added tax, announced last December.

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Wall St. Breaks Losing Streak

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (NYT).—The stock market managed to sustain a rally today for the first time in six sessions and many issues recovered some of the losses incurred in their battering earlier in February on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones Industrial average declined in the morning, but then reversed direction for no apparent reason and climbed throughout the afternoon. It closed with a gain of 7.15 at 855.07. It was the Dow's best showing in more than two weeks.

But the general market was not as strong as the Dow and the day's heaviest volume came when prices were falling. Gaining is seen only narrowly outnumbered decliners, 776 to 648, and volume ran behind yesterday's pace during the afternoon rally. The total for the day was 17.95 million shares, up from 16.13 million.

As in previous sessions, the market seemed to move independently of outside influences. Wall Street was encouraged that the market finally had managed to close higher, but remained cautious about the outlook for further gains.

The 940 area in the Dow Jones Industrials may represent a technical support level. The market backed and filled around 940 from mid-September to mid-October before embarking on the two-month rampage that carried the Dow decisively through 1,000.

With this in mind, some short-sellers were reported to be covering their positions when the Dow sank to the 942 level at 11 o'clock this morning. Sudden upside reversals in stocks that had been especially weak in previous sessions also signaled short-covering, or buying to eliminate short positions.

In this category were Fairchild Camera, up 2 1/2 to 58 3/4, IBM, up 8 1/2 to 431 1/2, Polaroid, up 7 1/4 to 125 5/8, MGIC Investments, up 2 1/2 to 75, and McDonald's, up 1 1/4 to 64 1/8.

Upjohn gained 2 to 121. It has been granted two additional new basic U.S. patents on pro-

Phase 3 Wage Guide

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP-DJ).—U.S. Labor Secretary Peter Brennan said today the Nixon administration believes that the 5.5 percent wage guideline "could be attained." He said, however, "They do feel that they could go beyond that in certain cases. If I read it right, the guideline is flexible," he said.

Company Reports

Amer. Nat'l. Gas

Fourth Quarter 1972 1971

Revenue (millions) 724.3 629.1

Profits (millions) 72.3 80.1

Per Share 4.19 3.60

Diamond Internatl.

Fourth Quarter 1972 1971

Revenue (millions) 37.77 36.01

Profits (millions) 3.17 3.03

Per Share 3.17 3.03

Boise Cascade

Fourth Quarter 1972 1971

Revenue (millions) 298.4 260.2

Profits (millions) 14.57 13.24

Per Share 0.47 1.55

Revenue (millions) 1,150.9 985.9

Profits (millions) 170.61 85.15

Per Share 5.48 2.74

F.W. Woolworth

Fourth Quarter 1972 1971

Revenue (millions) 1,063.7 975.2

Profits (millions) 49.88 47.57

Per Share 1.89 1.60

Revenue (millions) 3,148.1 2,801.0

Profits (millions) 79.17 75.58

Per Share 2.80 2.50

Northwest Airlines

Fourth Quarter 1972 1971

Revenue (millions) 1,791.0 1,567.0

Profits (millions) 162.6 135.7

Per Share 2.86 2.46

Revenue (millions) 5,529.0 4,812.0

Profits (millions) 352.5 425.5

Per Share 17.7 21.4

Revenue (millions) 115.78 129.26

Profits (millions) 2.22 1.58

Per Share 0.71 0.50

Revenue (millions) 491.7 505.11

Profits (millions) 8.74 5.97

Per Share 2.14 1.89

Revenue (millions) 115.78 129.26

Profits (millions) 2.22 1.58

Per Share 0.71 0.50

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Profits (millions) 2.22 1.58

Per Share 0.71 0.50

taglandin drugs and has submitted its first application to market them.

Motorola rose 5 1/8 to 118 7/8. It plans a 3-for-1 stock split.

Ina rose 1 3/8 to 38 3/4. Directors have authorized the company to repurchase up to 1.45 million of its common shares.

Collins Radio climbed 1 5/8 to 22 1/2 following a profit report.

Gimbel Brothers rose 3 3/8 to 24 3/8, adding to the 1 3/4 point gain yesterday.

Levi Strauss, however, sagged 3 to 38 1/2 (ex-dividend) after having dropped 4 1/8 yesterday. A spokesman for the firm blamed the decline on Wall Street's concern about its higher inventory levels.

Prices closed mixed in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index climbed 0.01 to 24.75, but declines topped advances, 485 against 407.

Turnover was 4.65 million shares, against 3.86 million yesterday.

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—1972-73— Stocks and
High Low Div. in 5

[illegible]

Total Sales 3,174,729 shares

Montreal Stocks

| | | |
|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| 9588 Alcan | \$ 15 1/4 | 15 1/4 + 1/4 |
| 267 Asbestos | \$ 17 1/4 | 17 1/4 + 1/4 |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------------|---|--------|--------|--------|---|---|
| 5300 | Barnard | S | 5 | 5 | 5 | - | - |
| 1190 | Brinco | S | 6 | 6 | 6 | - | - |
| 130 | CAE Ind | S | 11 | 11 | 11 | - | - |
| 1355 | Can Cement | S | 61 | 59 1/2 | 59 1/2 | - | - |
| 200 | Cda Indust | S | 17 1/2 | 17 1/4 | 17 1/4 | + | + |
| 100 | Con Int Pow | S | 13 | 13 | 13 | + | + |
| 355C | om BusM | S | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | - | - |
| 1956C | on Bath | S | 12 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 | - | - |
| 459 | Crm Zell A | S | 21 1/2 | 21 | 21 | - | - |

| | | | | | |
|------------------|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1025 Dom Text | S | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 |
| 12644 Fricl Co | S | 12 | 11 1/2 | 12 | 11 1/2 |
| 307 Gas Ind | S | 30 1/2 | 30 1/2 | 30 1/2 | 30 1/2 |
| 1753 Insacco | S | 31 1/4 | 31 1/4 | 31 1/4 | 31 1/4 |
| 4200 Int'l Har | S | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 |
| 3259 Mason A | S | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 |
| 1000 M & A | S | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 510 Molson B | S | 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 |
| 433 Nat'l West | S | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 |
| 2779 Pica A | S | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 |
| 250 Roford | S | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 |
| 1404 Roper | S | 14 1/2 | 14 1/2 | 14 1/2 | 14 1/2 |
| 251 Rolland | S | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 |
| 7054 Royal Bank | S | 70 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 70 1/2 |
| 1200 S. & W. | S | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 |
| 4233 Steinberg A | S | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 |
| 3085 sup Elec | S | 30 1/2 | 30 1/2 | 30 1/2 | 30 1/2 |
| 500 T & E | S | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 |
| 2020 Zellers | S | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 |

Total sales 1,446,890 shares.

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-4
 AmBuckst w/ Oat Seed in
 Amrione pr Gedrich p/A

NEW LOWS-226
 Albemarle Corp
 Allen Grp
 Am Shipbldg
 AMBAC-1
 Am Sealing
 Ametek
 Eschschw
 Fastener
 Fedders
 Fed Mogul
 Gen'l Elec
 Pepsco
 Pepsco 1,320p
 Mohawk
 Monroc
 Mustang
 Mustang
 Mustang

| | | |
|------------|-------------|---------------|
| Ancorp Svc | Fisher Fds | Next Air |
| APL Corp | Filatote | NorthSim wt |
| Appld Mag | FMC Corp | Oswell 4,750f |
| Arcata Nat | FMC Cp pf | Oxford Ind |
| Arclic Ent | FootcoBn | Pamidia Inc |
| Arien Rlty | For McKess | Pan Am |
| Armst Rub | GAF Corp | Papercrft |
| Are Corp | Gateway Ind | Pwrtr 2,50pf |
| Aruin Ind | Gen. Synth | Pier 1 Imp |

| | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Avco Corp | Gen Instru | Pottatch F |
| Avco Corp wt | Global Mar | Publs Nwms |
| Avnet Inc | Gould Inc | Publick Int |
| Avnet 2.50pt | GWest Unit | RCA cvpt |
| Avnet 1pt | GW 1.75pt | Refiance EI |
| Bache Co | GW 3.50pt | Robson Con |
| Bank of NY | Harcw | Rollins Inc |
| Bell Howell | Harris Inter | Royal Ind |
| Bendix Co | Hartshks N | Sturancs |

| | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Endy Pz | Honolulu A | SantaFa Ind |
| Bank Anth | Hospit Am | SanFelnd p |
| Brunswk | Hought Alit | SbdCstL Ind |
| Brush Well | JlCent pTA | Servomat |
| Bunk Ram | JlCent pf | Smith KFr |
| Calbot Corp | ImpCarm | Soeast Bkg |
| Castle Cke | Innovat Cp | SoNETel pf |
| Cavng Corn | IntT&T pf H | Sterchi Bro |
| Ceco Corp | Interpuls Gp | Storer Brd |
| ChIMT | Int'nl sfo | |

| | | |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| ChilPrest | Ipsco Hospit. | Survey Fd |
| CRIP at NW | James. Fred | Sybron Corp |
| CIT 5.50pB | Jim. Walter | Talley pB |
| City Invest | Johns Manv | Technicon |
| CLC Am | Johnson Svc | TwoOil Gas |
| Clorox Co | Kaiser Alum | Trane Co |
| CMI Inv Cp | Kauf Broad | TransW Air |
| Consist Gas | KaufBrd, pf | Transam |
| ConsIGs pB | Keelber Co | Triangl. Ind |

| | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Coml. Solv | Kroehler | Unifree |
| Comwith DI | Lemmer Cp | Unigayl |
| Comw OH pt | Levi Straus | Unishoc |
| Comzat | Lifton Ind | US FidelGty |
| ComAIRLin | Lifton prcpt | US Shoe |
| Comi Cp pIA | Lochne Air | US Tobac |
| Comwood Cp | Lowe Corp | VCA Corp |
| CorngGSci n | LuxeSta Ind | Vendo Co |
| Cox Bldcat | LowL Exp | Viacom Int |
| | | Wayne Gass |


| | | |
|-------------|-------------|------------|
| Cummins Eng | Macdonald | Webb Oil |
| Cunn Drug | Mads Ind | WeldIE |
| Darr Ind | Marrathi M | WetRich Gr |
| Dayco Corp | Martens | Wm Union |
| Daylin Inc | Martey Co | WnUn 443p |
| Diam Ind | Marsh Field | Westgl SI |
| DIGIorgio | Martina Alu | Weynbg Sh |
| Dilling pf | MassMdm | Wheel Frye |
| Disney W | Meredith Cp | Whitfakr |
| | | WILL Ross |

| | | |
|------------|--------------|------------|
| EastAir | Middle Ross | Woodward |
| Eaton Corp | Misses Equip | Wurizer |
| Emhart Cp | MoFri Cam | XTRA Inc |
| ESB Inc | | Zeyre Corp |

1987-88

Every week the Herald
 Tells... secrets of the

wonderful world of art in
Europe: what's new, old
and interesting everywhere.

 The weekly net asset value of

Tokyo Capital Holdings N.V.

On 26-2-73 was U.S. \$42.26

**Listed on the
Amsterdam Stock Exchange**

**Information:
Pierzen, Haiding & Pierzen
Horengracht 214, Amsterdam**

